Appendix: AES: Advisory Council and Board, 1923-1940.

The following appendix includes all members of the AES Advisory Council from 1923 to 1935 plus all members of the Board of Directors of the Society from 1923 to 1940 for whom biographical data could be found. The biographies focus on elements that relate to the individuals activities as a leader in the American eugenics movement. I have listed membership in professional organizations which were clearly related to eugenics such as the American Social Hygiene Association or the American Genetics Association. I have also listed other organizational affiliation where the individual served as an officer. I have also concentrated more effort on those who are less well known than those who are prominent in the historical literature. Thus, I have a shorter entry for Charles Davenport than for Frank Babbott. Information on Davenport is available in numerous studies of eugenics, while very little is available on Frank Babbott.

Information for these biographies was collected from the Biography and Genealogy Master Index (2nd edition, Detroit 1980) and the 1981-1985 cumulation of the Index (Detroit 1985). Further information was gathered from the Eugenical News as well as other sources. The primary source material for this appendix was originally gathered into two three ring binders. Copies of this material will be deposited with the American Philosophical Society and will
be available to scholars interested in the American Eugenics Society.

AES Advisory Council and Board Members, 1923-1940.

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161 WIGGAM Albert Mr. BOD 28-40
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166 WISSLER Clark Dr. 23-35
167 WOODS Frederick Dr. 23-35
168 WOODWARD Robert Dr. 23
169 WRIGHT Sewall Prof. 27-35
170 YERKES Robert Prof. 27-35

Note: An asterisk has been placed before the names of those included in the statistical analysis in Chapter Four.

* W.S. ANDERSON (no dates available) Professor of Genetics, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. Advisory council, 1923-35. Chairman of the Kentucky State Committee of the AES. Anderson was one of the few active members of the AES Advisory Council for whom very little biographical data is available. He is not listed in any of the standard biographical indexes.

Anderson began teaching genetics at Kentucky in 1914. He introduced a eugenics curriculum into the College of Agriculture. The curriculum was extended over the years to all students at the University. He was particularly proud of the relevance of his eugenics courses for education students. His eugenics classes averaged between fifty and one hundred students per semester per class. Anderson's
eugenics course was required for all domestic science majors. Male and female students were taught separately.


Babbott, a Presbyterian, was described as a reformer. Active in Brooklyn politics, he served as a member the Board of Education and a director of the Brooklyn Public Library, a trustee of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, pres. of the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Society, a trustee of Vassar college, and a member of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian Church.

He was director of the Atlantic Avenue Elevated Railroad, the Long Island Railroad, and the Brooklyn Trust Company. Upon his death he left $1.5 million to the Long Island College of Medicine, $1.1 million to Amherst College, and slightly over $1/2 million to Vassar.

Babbott was a member of the AES Committee on Finance and the AES Immigration Committee. He was also quite active in the Eugenics Research Association (ERA). He was formally elected a member of the ERA in June 1922, joined the executive board in 1924, serving as pres. in 1927. In June 1922, he was appointed to the ERA Committee on Immigration. The Committee on Immigration was one of the most active
committees of the ERA, and Babbott presented several reports directly to Congress. He reported regularly on the progress of the committee's work in the pages of the *Eugenical News*. In 1926 he served as Chairman of the Immigration Committee of the ERA. Babbott was particularly interested in a study of deportation of aliens in America, and he established "The Babbott Fund" to pay the expenses of the committee's work.

*Howard James BANKER (1866-1940) b. Schaghticoke, NY; biologist; Banker was an ordained Methodist minister whose family came from Holland to Harlem in 1673. Ed. A.B., Syracuse U., 92; A.M., Columbia, 00, Ph.D., 06. Advisory council, 1925-35.

After receiving M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in botany from Columbia University, Banker went to work for the Eugenics Record Office and was what one might call a "professional eugenicist." He was acting superintendent of the Eugenics Record Office (ERO) in 1915-16 and acting assistant director in 1920-21 and 1923. He served on the AES Committee on Biologic Genealogy and the Committee on History and Survey of the Eugenics Movement.

Banker was a specialist in genealogical matters. He was particularly interested in heredity in "aristogenic families." He compiled histories of the several prominent eugenic families, including the Bowditch family of New England, the Underwood Families, and his own Banker family.
In his family studies he stressed inclusion of character traits which he hoped would be used for genetical analysis.

He published numerous articles on eugenics, especially in the *J. of Heredity*. He was on the executive Committee of the Second International Congress of Eugenics, a member of the Am. Genetics Assn., and a lifelong Republican. He married the daughter of a Methodist minister and died without issue.


Barker taught at Johns Hopkins University from 1897 to the end of his career. He was pres. of the Eugenics Research Assn. in 1922. One of the most prominent physicians in America, he was the author of numerous text books and popular books on medicine and health. He was chairman of the board of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy in Philadelphia, a member of the National Committee For Mental Hygiene (pres. 1909-18), pres. of the Assn. of Am. Physicians (1913), pres. of the Am. Neurological Assn. (1916), and pres. of the Southern Medical Assn. (1919).

Belknap served as legal secretary to Oliver Wendel Holmes, 1915-16. He was a member of the firm of Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler, 1920-80. Trustee of Princeton.


A Republican and Episcopalian, he was associate editor of the Saturday Evening Post. He also wrote frequently for the Readers Digest, Ladies Home Journal, Esquire, and Cosmopolitan. Bigelow was active in the immigration restriction movement. Under Bigelow's direction the Saturday Evening Post published numerous articles in support of immigration restriction and eugenics between 1920 and 1940. He served on the advisory council from 1923 to 1930.

*Herman BIGGS (1859-1923) b. Trumansburg, NY; physician, public health official. Ed. A.B., Cornell, 82; M.D. Bellevue Hospital Medical Coll., 83. He was a descendant of George Biggs, a native of England who came to America in 1690. Advisory council, 1923.

Biggs was one of the leading pioneers in public health in America. He was one of the founders of anti-tuberculosis movement and in 1904 he founded one of the first municipal health dispensaries for the poor in America.

He headed the State Department of Health and was a director of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in
1901. He had a long and close relationship with the Rockefeller Foundations and the Rockefeller funded International Health Board. He was a pres. of the Assn. of Am. Physicians, the Am. Social Hygiene Assn., and the National Assn. for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

*Minnie A. Cumnock (Mrs. John Wood) BLODGETT (no dates), Advisory council, 1927-35.

Very little information is available on Minnie Blodgett. She was originally from Lowell, MA. Her husband was a lumberman, banker, and manufacturer from Michigan. She is listed as a member of the AES Council from 1927 to 1935 although her date of death is noted in her husband's biography as 12 October 1931.


27). He was editor of the *J. of Sociology and Social Research* from 1916-61. Bogardus was author of a number of standard textbooks such as *Introduction to the Social Sciences* (1913 & 1922); *Introduction to Sociology*, numerous editions. He also authored *Immigration and Race Attitudes* (1928) and *A Forty-Year Racial Distance Study* (1967).


Bowdich taught at Harvard from 1909-12. He maintained a private medical practice in Boston from 1912-44 and in Brookline from 1944-58. He also served for many years as an assistant professor of medicine at Boston University. He was a member of the Unitarian Church and independent in politics.


Professor of Psychology at Princeton, a protege of Robert M. Yerkes and a junior member of the World War I Army Testing group. Brigham’s influential book, *A Study of American Intelligence* (1923), lent scientific credibility to the work of Madison Grant and Charles W. Gould. Yerkes, Grant, and Gould were also members of the advisory council
and worked together with Brigham on immigration matters. He served on the AES Committee on Psychometry, was a member of the Galton Society, and the Eugenics Research Assn.


Like many southern and west coast members of the advisory council he was a Democrat. He was a local leader in public health matters and founder of the Arequipa Sanatorium in San Francisco. The sanitarium was specifically designed to help working class women with tuberculosis. He was also a founder of the San Francisco Settlement Legion and an organizer of the local Boys Clubs.


Founder and director of the Population Reference Bureau (1929). Burch was a key figure in the transition from eugenics to population control. He was a contributing editor to *Eugenics* (1931); a member of the Council on Population Policy (1935-36), and chairman of 1947 Population Resources Round Table. He helped organize the Population Assn. of America and was one of its first fellows (1931-
1935). He served as a member of board of the AES from 1932-47 and was secretary between 1933-36. He was the editor of the Population Bulletin (1940-50) and was author of Population Roads to Peace or War [with E. Pendell] (1945) revised and published as Human Breeding and Survival (1947).


Burr was one of the most prominent psychiatrist in Philadelphia. He served as chief of the psychiatric service at the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was a specialist in the criminally insane and testified as an expert witness in numerous murder trials.

He was the editor of American edition of Curschmann's Textbook of Nervous Diseases. He also served as pres. of the Am. Neurological Society (1908) and pres. of the Eugenics Research Assn. in 1925. He died unmarried in 1944. He was an Episcopalian.


He was pres. of the AAAS in 1915 and of the NAS in 1931. Campbell pioneered the use of the spectrograph for
observing astronomical objects. He recorded observations on
gaseous nebulae, planetary nebulae, and novae. He helped
design the Mills spectrograph and lay the foundations for a
new science of astrophysics. In 1923 he laid aside his
astronomical work to become pres. of the University of
California. He retired in 1930 and committed suicide in
1938.

* Walter Bradford CANNON (1871-1945) b. Prairie du Chien,
WI; physician. Ed. A.B., Harvard, 96, A.m., 97, M.D., 00.
His family arrived in Boston from Ulster in 1718. He served
on the AES Committee on Eugenics and Dysgenics of Birth
Control along with Robert L. Dickenson who served as

A student of Charles Davenport and one America’s most
distinguished physicians and physiologists. A member of the
National Academy of Sciences and pres. of the AAAS (1939).
A graduate of Harvard Medical School (M.D., 1900), he was
one of the first to use X-rays to study the digestive
system. His early research laid the ground for the
development of gastrointestinal radiology. He was the
author of The Mechanical Factors of Digestion (1911).
Cannon spent a decade elaborating Claude Bernard’s concept
of milieu intérieur. Cannon later employed the specific
designation "homeostasis" for these conditions.

In 1908 as a result of attacks on the Rockefeller
Institute by antivivisectionists, Cannon was appointed head
of a Defense Committee appointed by the AMA. He remained a leader in the struggle against antivivisectionism for the next twenty years.

Cannon taught at the Peking Union Medical College in 1935 and helped to found the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. He also helped found the American-Soviet Medical Society and the Bureau for Medical Aid to China. His interest in Russia having been stimulated by his association with Pavlov, whose interest in physiology were quite similar. As a result of his international activities he was attacked as a godless communist. He was later involved in the rescue of scientists from Nazi Germany.


He served as assistant secretary for both the Philadelphia (96-99) and New York (00-03) Charity Organization Societies. He was General Secretary of the MA. Soc. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (07-20) and Executive Director of the Child Welfare League of America. A Republican, he was appointed by President Hoover as chairman of the Section on Handicapped Children of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection in 1929. His section produced four volumes of reports. He was also

Carstens believed that a child was first of all a member of the community in which his family had legal residence. He or she is entitled to such services as exist in that community and it was the obligation of the community to do whatever was necessary to assist needy children and to preserve the family.


Professor of economics at Oberlin, 1894-1902; Prof. of Political Economy at Harvard, 1902-34. A prolific writer, he published over twenty books including several widely used general textbooks on economics such as Principles of Political Economy (1919), Elementary Economics (1920) and Principles of National Economics (1921).


He spent most of his adult career at Harvard University’s Bussey Institute where he was in charge of mammalian genetics. He was the author of Heredity in
Relation to Evolution and Animal Breeding (1911) and Genetics and Eugenics (1916). Castle maintained throughout his career a strong concern for eugenics.

He was a Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of the AAAS. Castle helped to found the Am. Breeders Assn. in 1903. He helped to reorganize the Am. Genetics Assn. in 1913 and the Genetics Society of America in 1932. He was vice-pres. of the Am. Genetics Assn. and chairman of the joint section on genetics (1924) as well as pres. of the Am. Society of Naturalist (1919). Castle was on the editorial board of the J. of Experimental Zoology from its founding in 1904 until his death. He also helped found the J. of Heredity in 1913 and Genetics in 1916.

*Wesley Roswell Coe (1869-1960) b. Middlefield, CT; biologist; His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Coe who came to the colonies from England in 1635. Ed. Meridian (Conn.) High Sch., 89; Ph.B., Sheffield Scientific School (Yale), 92; Ph.D., 95; postdoctoral work in Wurzburg and Naples. Advisory council, 1927-35.

Coe published over a hundred monographs and articles on morphology and embryology. A full professor of biology at Yale between 1907 and 1938, he was also curator of the Peabody Museum (1914-26), v.p. of section F of the AAAS in 1930, pres. of the Am. Society of Zoologists in 1940, a member of the Am. Genetics Assn., and the Eugenics Research

A zoologist and animal geneticists, Cole taught at Harvard, Yale, and Wisconsin. He was a Fellow of the AAAS, chairman of the NRC division on biology and agriculture, and a v.p. of section F of the AAAS in 1940. He was also a member of the Am. Genetics Assn. He served as both vice-pres. and later pres. of the Genetics Society of America (1937 and 1940 respectively). He worked closely with Davenport, Laughlin, Wissler, Stockard, and Barker on the NRC Committee on Heredity.


One of America’s most influential zoologists, Conklin spent most of his career at Princeton. He came from a religious family and seriously considered entering the ministry. He was elected pres. of the Am. Society of Zoologists (1899), the Am. Society of Naturalists (1912), and the Am. Assn. for the Advancement of Science (1936). He
also served on the editorial board of a number of journals including the *Biological Bulletin* (Woods Hole), the *Journal of Morphology, Journal of Experimental Zoology, Genetics* and the *Quarterly Review of Biology*.

He was a prolific writer and lecturer, particularly interested in the nature/nurture issue, and wrote *Heredity and Environment in the Development of Man* (1915). He also gave popular lectures on "Science and the Future of Man" and "The Biological Basis of Democracy."

Conklin was a Charter Fellow of the Galton Society, a member of the Eugenics Research Assn., a member of the advisory council of the Eugenics Committee of the USA in 1923, and the Board of Directors in 1927. Conklin served on the Committee on Eugenics and Dysgenics of Birth Regulation in 1926 and was a signer of the 1927 "Memorial on Immigration" sent to the President and Congress requesting restriction of immigration to whites only. He was a participant in the Third International Congress of Eugenics. His text, *Heredity and Environment* (1925) was used as a standard textbook in many colleges.


*John Montgomery COOPER (1881-1949) b. Rockville, MD; anthropologist; descended from James Cooper, an English Quaker who had immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1684. Advisory council, 1923-30. He was a member of the AES Committee on the Eugenics and Dysgenics of Birth Regulation, 1926; and the Committee on Cooperation with the Clergy.

Cooper was a Roman Catholic priest and prominent anthropologist. He was pres. of the Am. Anthropological Assn. in 1940, secretary and treasurer of the Catholic Anthropological Conf. from 1926 on. He wrote a number of books including Birth Control (1923). His four-volume Religious Outlines for Colleges (1924-1930) was adopted as a standard text in many colleges. He was also author of Children's Institutions (1931), a major contribution to applied sociology.
His interest in the relationship between cultural anthropology and social problems resulted in the publication of a notable contribution to cultural anthropology, *Analytical and Critical Bibliography of the Indians of Tierra del Fuego* (1917).

He served as a professor of anthropology and sociology at the Catholic University from 1920 until his death. He founded and edited several journals including *Primitive Man* (retitled *Anthropological Quarterly* in 1953). He played a major role in the organization of the Am. Anthropological Assn. and served as pres. in 1940. He was also active in the National Probation Assn., the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and the Am. Social Hygiene Assn.

† *Royal Samuel COPELAND (1868-1938) b. Dexter, MI; ophthalmologist, politician. Ed. M.D., University of Michigan, 1889; post-doctoral work in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. Dr. Copeland was descended from Lawrence Copeland who emigrated from England to Plymouth in 1650. Advisory council, 1923.*

In 1908 Copeland became dean of Flower Hospital Medical College. In 1918 he was appointed New York City Commissioner of Public Health. During his administration infant mortality in the city dropped some sixty percent. He was the author of *Dr. Copeland's Home Medical Book* (1934).
Copeland was active in city, state, and national politics. He was friendly with both the Hearst interests and Tammany Hall. He wrote a syndicated health column for the Hearst papers. He served in the Senate from 1923 to 1938 and was a member of the Senate Immigration Committee during those years. In the Senate he was known as an exceptionally conscientious legislator with a special interest in pure food and drug legislation. Copeland was an avowed conservative and opponent of the New Deal. A devout Methodist, he was a delegate to Methodist Ecumenical Conference in London in 1900. He was a regular and active member of the Methodist general conferences in the U.S.

* Alexander B. COXE. (no dates) Advisory council, 1923; Eugenics Research Assn., 1926. His address was listed as Paoli, PA. No other biographical data could be found.

* Henry Edward CRAMPTON (1875-1956) b. N.Y.C., NY; zoologist and experimental biologist. Ed. A.B., Columbia, 93, fellow, 96-97, Ph.D., 99. Crampton was descended from Dennis Crampton who came to Guilford, Conn., from England in 1650. He was a very active eugenicist serving as secretary-treasurer for the Eugenics Committee of the USA between 1922 and 1925. Advisory council, 1926-1935.

Columbia University Professor of zoology and experimental biology. He was author of The Doctrine of Evolution (1911) and pres. of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1926-27. He taught at Barnard College between
1900 to 1941. He was also an associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, a curator at the Am. Museum of Natural History, 1909-21, and a member of the NRC. He traveled extensively and had a world wide reputation. He was especially interested in the nature/nurture question. Crampton was a Presbyterian and a Republican.

* Hugh S. CUMMING (1869-1948) b. VI; surgeon. Ed. M.D., U of VA, 93; U College of Medicine, Richmond, 94. Advisory council, 1923.

He served with the U.S. Public Health Service from 1894 to 1936. Between 1920 and 1936 he was the Surgeon-General. He was an Episcopalian and particularly active in Pan American Health issues and received honors from the governments of Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

* Charles H. DANFORTH (1883-1969) b. Oxford, ME; anatomist and geneticists. Ed. A.B. Tufts, 08, fellow, 08-09, A.M, 10; Ph.D, Washington U, 12. He was a member of the Committee on Research Problems in Eugenics (Davenport served as chairman) and the Committee on Formal Education. He was member of the Eugenics Research Assn. and the Galton Society. In 1932 he presented a paper, "Family Size as a Factor in Human Selection" at the Third International Congress of Eugenics. Advisory council, 1923-1935.
He taught anatomy at Washington University from 1908-22. In 1922 he moved to Stanford where taught anatomy from 1922 to 1949. He did a fair amount of work in human genetics, especially with the mechanism of twinning. He served with the U.S. Surgeon General’s office as an anthropologist in WW I and helped do measuring of some 104,000 soldiers.


Davenport taught at Harvard between 1888-04. In 1904 he was appointed Director of the Station for Experimental Evolution (1904-34) and Eugenics Record Office (1910-34). He served as the Associate editor of the *J. of Experimental Zoology ; J. of Physical Anthropology* and *Genetics*. One of the key figures in American eugenics. Davenport was twice a v.p. of the AAAS, Pres. of the Am. Zool. Soc, Hon. pres of the Eugenics Research Assn. in 1937, pres. of the Galton Society between 1918 and 1930, Pres. of the Int. Fed of Eug. Org. 1927-32, and pres. of the Third International Congress
of Eugenics. He wrote various textbooks on statistical methods and zoology. He also wrote important eugenic texts such as *Heredity in Relation to Eugenics* (1911).


An active Republican, she was Director of the N.Y. State Reformatory for Women between 1901 and 1914. She was appointed commissioner of corrections by the Mayor Mitchell of N.Y. in 1914 and chairman of the parole commission in 1915. Between 1918 and 1928 she served as the general secretary of the Bureau of Social Hygiene. As was generally the case with women members of the advisory council, Davis was unmarried and had no children.

She also served as Chairman of the Board of the Home for Unwed Negro Mothers. In 1915 she was selected one of the three most famous American women by the Woman’s Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Seven years later a poll sponsored by the League of Women Voters named her one of the twelve greatest living Americans of her sex.

Watson DAVIS (1896-1967) b. WA; editor. Ed. B.S., George Washington U, 18; Civil Engineering, 20. AES Board of Directors, 1940-??.
Chapter Seven
The Eugenic Hypothesis
1938-1940

There is good reason to question the notion of a "new eugenics" as presented by Mark Haller and Kenneth Ludmerer. The idea that the old eugenics "collapsed" and a new leadership had "rebuilt" American eugenics is too simplistic and far too extreme. I have traced the development of particular policies with regard to immigration and sterilization within the American Eugenics Society from its earliest days to 1940. Focusing on those two important issues I have shown that there was a good deal more continuity in policy between 1921 and 1940 than is usually supposed in the literature. I have also looked at the society's leadership from 1923 to 1935. It is quite clear that at least up to 1935 there was very little change in the ideology, philosophy, and leadership of the society.

The idea of a "new" eugenics appearing between 1930 and 1940 was not created by Haller and Ludmerer. In the late thirties the AES leadership began to articulate an ideology which they themselves described as new. As we shall see, however, the essentials of the "new" eugenics had clear
roots in the older philosophy and the differences have not yet been clearly articulated.¹

The notion of a "new" eugenics is not entirely without merit. Important changes occurred between 1930 and 1940. In 1934 Charles Davenport retired as Director of the Carnegie Institution’s Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor.² Institutional changes as well took place within the AES beginning in the early thirties with the resignations of Davenport, Howe, Campbell, and others. In 1935 major changes in the institutional structure of the Society were inaugurated with the elimination of the advisory council and the reframing of the constitutional structure of the society. At the end of 1938 control of the Eugenical News was transferred from the ERO to the AES.³ By

¹ What has been referred to in the literature as the "new eugenics" was not articulated until the late 1930s. A self-conscious expression of this newer philosophy of eugenics is not found in the AES papers or its publications until after 1935.


³ Minutes, 2/9/39. In February 1939 the Board of the American Eugenics Society met to consider policy regarding the Eugenical News. It was agreed "that a severe editorial policy be adopted in publishing Eugenical News and that definite methods of editorial control be adopted." All future material submitted to the Eugenical News was to be subject to review by at least one of the directors of the society, the editorial committee and an outside authority. Scientific material would be stressed, all book reviews would be signed, biographical statements on the contributors be included, and as soon as possible, the society would begin paying for solicited materials.
the end of 1939 Harry Laughlin was retired by the Carnegie Institution from the Eugenics Record Office which was subsequently closed down.\(^4\)

Thus, by 1939 Frederick Osborn's position of leadership within the East Coast eugenics establishment had been consolidated and the center of eugenics activity had clearly transferred from the ERO at Cold Spring Harbor to the AES in New York. Osborn served as one of the Directors of the Society, generally presided at the meetings, and either wrote or supervised the composition of the society's most important platform statements. His 1940 monograph, *A Preface to Eugenics*, was considered the most important statement on eugenics of the period and still stands as the foundation of the "new" eugenics.

Between 1937 and 1939, the AES was intensely active. Membership nearly doubled during these years and finances were stable.\(^5\) The AES organized eight conferences on eugenics in relationship to recreation, nursing, education, medicine, publicity, birth control, housing, and the church. AES leaders also participated in fourteen other conferences in which eugenics was included as part of the program.\(^6\)

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\(^4\) In January 1940 Laughlin returned to Kirksville, Missouri.

\(^5\) Membership was approaching five hundred by 1939. The gross income for 1937-38 was $7,156. The Society maintained two employees.

\(^6\) Minutes 14th Annual Meeting (16 May 1940) p. 2. Recreation held January 37; Nursing, February 1937;
Thus, the Society was assiduously engaged in defining its goals in relation to other social issues. A close examination of presentations given by the leadership of the AES during this period will illuminate the essentials of the so-called "new" eugenics.7

"We are at a major turning point in human biology," Frederick Osborn told his colleagues at the New York Academy of Medicine in April 1939. Speaking at a lecture in honor of Herman Biggs, Osborn told his audience that "European peoples appear headed for a serious decline." Between 1650 and 1930 Europeans achieved a "seven-fold increase" from one hundred million to seven hundred million at a time when the world population increased only four-fold. However, Osborn explained, for the past one hundred years the trend in the west had been towards a decrease in the number of births per married woman. This trend was most marked in Europe. By 1935 England had a net rate of reproduction which was 24 per cent short of replacement; Germany, France, and Sweden had similar rates.8 By 1932, "for the first time in our history, the women of childbearing age in the United States

7 The material that follows has been taken either from AES pamphlets of the period or from statements by representatives of the Society at AES or other conferences.

8 Frederick Osborn, "The Significance to Medicine of Present Population Trends," Address before the New York Academy of Medicine, 6 April 1939. p. 5.
were failing to replace their own numbers in the next generation." The problem was even more serious than the gross numbers indicated. While the western world as a whole was losing ground to non-European populations, reproduction within the U.S. and Europe was from the worst stocks.

More than one-third of the births annually in the U.S. were occurring in families on relief, or with total incomes of less than $750 per year. Over half of the natural increase was contributed by that third of the population living in the poorest rural areas. In 1930, cities with populations of 25,000 or more inhabitants had an average fertility only 85 per cent of the amount required for replacement. Within each city fertility was highest among the poor, uneducated, and unskilled. "The Nation's new born citizens are somewhat fewer than the number required to maintain a stationary population," said Frank Notestein, a Princeton University demographer, at the AES Conference on Birth Control, "and they are being recruited heavily from

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... the most impoverished rural areas of the South and West."\(^{11}\)

Warren Thompson, Director of Scripps Foundation and a member of the AES Board, summed up the problem at the AES Conference on Eugenics in Relation to Housing:

The inverse relation between economic and social status and size of family has been found in practically all studies on this point in the United States of which this writer has knowledge. Unskilled laborers have larger families than skilled workers, and skilled workers have more children than professional and business men....Since there is good reason to believe that a large part of those who are on the borderline between hereditary normality and abnormality, as well as most of the hereditarily defective, are to be found in the lower income classes... it seems fair to assume that the groups whose reproduction is of least benefit to the community have larger families on the average than those who are of sound stock....\(^{12}\)

Thompson pointed to Swedish studies which indicated that people adjust the size of their families to the size of available housing. He noted therefore, that public housing can have either a eugenic or dysgenic effect on the population. If, for example, we wish to encourage the professional classes to have larger families the society must insure that adequate housing is available within the


range of the professional classes. Thompson also concluded that housing policy might help reduce the birth rate among certain groups by maintaining high rents. Thompson hinted at a housing policy which would subsidize the middle class and maintain housing pressures on the unemployed and lower working class.iii

The perceived dysgenic trend presented a clear challenge which the Eugenics Society felt had to be addressed on a number of fronts. Birth control, of course, was desperately needed in the rural South and generally in the lower class neighborhoods so that "genetically inferior persons" would be able to "limit their own fertility."i4 Furthermore, sterilization was "especially important" in connection with groups such as the Jukes, Kallikaks, and

i3 Ibid. Thompson was quite circumspect in his advocacy of this tactic! "I am not saying that it may not be a good thing, under certain circumstances, to seek to reduce the birth rate below maintenance level and that high rents may not be a perfectly proper agency to use to depress the birth rate, but I do maintain that we should know what we are doing and that we should not inadvertently allow a housing program to set up a train of consequences as regards population growth of which we are unaware." After untangling all the negatives and placing the quotation in context, it is clear that Thompson, who was specifically addressing administrators of federal housing projects for the poor, was saying that public housing should not be used to encourage large families among the poor, whom he specifically associates with "hereditary defectives." Rather, public housing ought to be used to encourage large families among the professional classes.

Nams. These "scattered groups of defective families in rural areas present a special and difficult problem." 15

There were marked differences in approach to sterilization in this period. Society literature in the 1920s assumed that feeblemindedness, epilepsy, mental illness, and criminal tendencies were genetic in origin. Eugenic sterilization was seen as a direct method of reducing these genetic disabilities. By 1935 this position was no longer tenable. Advances in the mechanisms of heredity made by T.H. Morgan at Columbia, H.S. Jennings at Johns Hopkins, and others were discrediting the simplistic notions of human heredity propagated by Davenport.

The Society leadership now freely admitted that if these problems did have a genetic element it was probably recessive, and sterilization could not eliminate recessive hereditary defects from a population within any reasonable period of time. Nevertheless, the leadership of the Society still insisted that sterilization could "substantially reduce the proportion of defectives from generation to generation." 16 This reduction would not come about as a result of the decrease of defective genomes; it would result


16 Ibid., p. 13. In other words, the "new" approach was to freely admit that there was little certainty with regard to the genetic transmission of human character traits. Sterilization was defended despite these uncertainties.
from a decrease of families incapable of providing an environment suitable for the nurture of normal children. Osborn noted in 1933 that "the relation between genetics and eugenics" had been "over-stressed". Eugenic sterilization could be justified without recourse to genetics.

The AES recommended that sterilization be applied even in cases where "there is no certainty that the traits of the parents will be passed on to their children through heredity." Sterilization was recommended on social rather than specifically eugenic grounds since "mentally deficient or defective parents cannot provide a home environment suitable for rearing children." The emphasis was placed on the humanitarian character of sterilization. Individuals were "afflicted" with hereditary disorders and sterilization was a medical treatment which people "deserved." Thus, it was stressed that sterilization ought to be "available" to "afflicted" groups just as medical care generally ought to be available to all citizens in need of such care. It should be voluntary as much as possible and should not be imposed on those who oppose it from a religious or ethical standpoint.


provided the friends or co-religionists of such people furnish the means of effective segregation at their own expense...19

Nevertheless, among those afflicted with defects some were a "menace to society." This group could not be trusted to refrain voluntarily from having children. For them, sterilization was preferable to segregation since most of those sterilized could still lead "normal, useful, self-supporting" lives.

While, the Society praised laws in Nebraska and South Dakota which provided for the registration of the feebleminded and prohibited the issuance of a marriage license "to any defective" except on proof of previous sterilization.20 The emphasis in these years was on the legalization of "voluntary sterilization" which was "a natural consequence of the fact that sterilization is not a punishment but a protection." Handicapped people "eagerly sought" sterilization, and most of those in need of sterilization "could not or should not be committed to State institutions for the feebleminded." Restriction of legal sterilization to such institutions deprives a class of citizens of appropriate health care. "Every State should adopt the necessary legislation, authorizing hospitals supported by taxpayers to accept patients who request to be sterilized." Widespread legalized voluntary sterilization

20 Ibid.
is a "highly valuable protection for people who for any reason ought not to have children."21

Throughout the literature of this period one finds sterilization described as a right which should not be denied to those at the lower end of the socio-economic ladder simply because they could not afford it. With proper education and incentive the dysgenic elements of the population would flock to sterilization centers. Thus, what distinguished the old eugenics from the new with regard to sterilization was not so much orientation as emphasis. In the twenties the Society was pushing for the initial passage of eugenic sterilization laws. By the thirties many states already had such laws although few sterilizations were actually being performed. By the late thirties the society still supported eugenic sterilization but also began to stress the benefits of sterilization for the individual sterilized rather than the necessity of sterilization for the society at large. The only thing really new in this position was the emphasis on voluntary sterilization. Studies in the early twenties touted the benefits of sterilization as a cure for masturbation and prostitution.22

In the twenties, the benefits were mentioned as an

21 Ibid., p. 15.

22 See, for example, the work of Harry Sharp and Hoyt Pilcher. They claimed that sterilization was of great benefit to the individual. For a review of this literature see Phillip Reilly, "Involuntary Sterilization of Institutionalized Persons in the United States: 1899-1942," M.D., Thesis (Yale 1981).
afterthought. In the thirties, they were given a more prominent position in sterilization advocacy.

It is quite extraordinary that throughout the eugenic literature of the twenties and thirties, one finds almost no recognition that sterilization might be perceived by those sterilized as a violation and a punishment. In fact, until Carrie Buck was interviewed by Gary Robertson, a reporter for the Richmond Times-Dispatch, in February 1980, no one had ever asked the question, "what ever became of the victims of involuntary sterilization?" Carey Buck told Robertson of her life-long desire to have have children. At the age of 76 she still suffered from the injustice done to her. Regarding the sterilization she said, "they done me wrong. They done us all wrong." Another victim described the dissolution of his marriage. His wife "could never accept the fact we couldn't have children."

After 13 years, I'd lost everything I'd worked for. She could just never bring herself to talk to me about her feelings. It was terrible. ... they took alot of my life away from me. Having children is supposed to be a part of the Human race. Sometimes I feel there's a part of me that I'm missing.23

It is quite telling about the ethics, not only of the eugenics movement, but more generally of the academic

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establishment, that so little thought has been given to the perspective of the victims of eugenic sterilization.

Osborn believed that Americans would shortly awaken to the reality of population decline. The new eugenics was devised to deal with this "new" reality. In the 1920s there was really no solid evidence of overall population decline in the west. The sophisticated demographic analysis did not come until the early thirties. Nevertheless, as is clear from the pronouncements at the Second International Congress of Eugenics, the leaders of the twenties held very pessimistic views about the future of western civilization. Statements were specifically made with regard to the eventual extinction of the Mayflower stock and the "rising tide of color." The difference between the statements of the twenties and those of the thirties and forties is not in substance. It is rather in tone, language, and emphasis.

Osborn was confident that Americans would awaken to the problem of population decline just as the Europeans had. In fact, in France, Germany, England, and Scandinavia population decline was a major issue and governments all over Europe were taking steps to increase their birth rates in the thirties. Osborn was particularly fearful that Americans might simply demand "large families indiscriminately in order to stem the decline in population."
Before this stage is reached public opinion must be educated to demand that the large families be born to couples with a desirable biological inheritance.²⁴

This then was the basic outline of the eugenics situation in the latter half of the 1930s. The perception of an "unparalleled" situation in which the European peoples were in decline, combined with a dysgenic trend in birth ratios, was hardly different from the gloomy fears of Henry Fairfield Osborn and George Vacher de LaPouge nearly two decades earlier. While references to "race suicide" and the "complete destruction of the white race" no longer appeared, the basic elements were substantially the same. The tone of the forties, however, was much more subdued. There was little in the way of hyperbolic pronouncements. Underlying the eugenics of the forties was a faith that, despite gloomy appearances, western civilization would muddle through. In this respect, eugenics of the forties was somewhat more sober than the eugenics of the earlier period. Osborn realized by 1940 that eugenics was not going to sweep the world as a new religion and save civilization. Eugenics might have an influence on housing, medical education, and population policies, but it was not going to play the kind of central role that his uncle Henry Fairfield Osborn had hoped it would.

²⁴ "Practical Eugenics" p. 6.
As early as 1935 and certainly by 1940, Osborn and other leaders of the eugenics movement in America had faced enough defeats and frustrations to realize that eugenics faced powerful and deeply entrenched opposition in American society. In 1926 the AES leadership believed that eugenics would become an integral part of American education, law, health care, and politics. After working closely with Congress on the passage of a eugenically oriented immigration bill the AES leadership believed further advances would be forthcoming, including extension of the immigration quotas to the western hemisphere. The AES legislative program called for numerous legislative initiatives on both the state and federal levels. For example, the society wanted the U.S. census to carefully record peoples ancestry more carefully so that a eugenical record of the entire population could be kept. They failed in this endeavor as they did in numerous other initiatives during the period 1924 to 1935.

Eugenics simply was not an idea that caught people’s imaginations. Instead there was stiff resistance to eugenics. Intellectuals and social prophets might see eugenics as the ultimate reform but among the mass of the literate and voting population it simply was too radical.

They lobbied for the inclusion on a) the name and racial descent of the father, b) maiden name and racial descent of the mother, and as far as possible, the racial descent of each parent by listing the predominating race of each grandparent. See Minutes, 6/1/29. AES Papers.
It is for this reason that the society was trying to avoid controversy during this period. Osborn believed that eugenics went against an ingrained American individualism. The idea that people are born with innate limitations went against fundamental American beliefs as expressed in the Hortio Alger myth. In America, it was thought, anyone could succeed with a little luck and pluck. It was for this reason that eugenics in the late thirties avoided the issue of race and class and stressed the individual. The society was groping for a eugenic ideology which would be more acceptable to the American people.

The society was particularly interested in expanding its efforts to bring the clergy into the fold. In May 1939 the AES held a conference on eugenics in relation to the church. The conference was attended by over 135 religious leaders as well as numerous leaders of eugenics, birth control, and philanthropy. It was clearly recognized that one of the staunchest bastions of opposition to eugenics was from conservative religious leaders of all stripes. Eugenics clearly did not go over well among rural Baptists and urban Catholics. A particular effort was made to bring leaders of these groups into the society and thus reduce the tensions between eugenics and the church.

On numerous occasions in these years society literature disavowed the overt racism of a few years earlier. The official position of the society was that all racial and
social groups were of value and that genetic differences between such groups were small compared to difference within each group. Therefore the society believed that a eugenic policy must aim at all sectors of American society, not at one group. The emphasis was constantly placed on the fact that talent was distributed throughout the population. It was a serious mistake of the earlier eugenacists to label whole groups as inferior. While the literature still refers to "inferior stocks" these were identified only as a generic category. This was somewhat ingenuous since the degenerates referred to were still within the usual groups. Thus, for example, the society still fought vigorously against Mexican immigration and still regarded degeneracy as being more frequent among the poor.

In fact, the racism of the eugenacists was only thinly veiled beneath the surface. Nowhere in the literature was there a concern for the declining Negro population, nowhere was concern expressed over the three centuries of differential fertility in which the European populations were growing at a rate nearly twice that of non-white peoples. On the contrary the rapid expanse of the European population throughout the world and the expansion of European imperialism was consistently regarded as part of the progressive advance of humanity. The "problem" of "differential fertility" was a code for the decline of white, Northern European stock.
The early signs that European population growth had come to an end was the focus of eugenicists’ fears. Concern was expressed over the "differential fertility" of the rapidly growing Indian and Mexican populations in the United States. There were only a few hundred thousand native Americans left in the United States after nearly three centuries of population decline. One would expect a eugenicist who truly believed that there were valuable qualities in all races to welcome the renewed vigor of Indian and Mexican populations. On the contrary, Osborn saw only problems in the differential growth of Indian populations. While society literature was ostensibly color-blind in these years, it repeatedly expressed concern over the differential fertility among the "genetically inferior" populations of the rural south and west. The "genetically inferior" populations in question were predominantly black, Indian, and Mexican.

It is clear that Frederick Osborn fervently believed that eugenics had developed an entirely new outlook by the late thirties. During the discussion period following the presentation of papers at the Conference on Eugenics in Relation to the Church, Frederick Osborn burst into an uncharacteristic polemic. He was "more bitterly discouraged" than he had ever been in his career in eugenics. He found that the keynote speeches contained nothing "that might not have been written, or said, 20 years ago." Yet since that time, "the whole movement of eugenics
has changed." The "whole emphasis of eugenics today" is on "an unexpected and unparalleled situation" confronting "this vaunted civilization of ours." Our best and finest families are "25 to 50 per cent short of having enough children to replace themselves in another generation." Osborn had hoped that the religious leaders invited to present papers would have spoken to the problem of disintegrating family values among our best stocks. Instead they all tended to focus on sterilization and the ethical issues around negative eugenic efforts. Osborn ended with an apology. Obviously he had been shaken. He said he was embarrassed and had not intended to make such a speech, but "If the Churches cannot teach us the true value of life... where are we going to learn this lesson.?"26

Despite Osborn's clear sense that he was speaking for a "new" eugenics, his speech carried both the intensity, emotional tone, and ideology of the earlier eugenics. In 1921, according to George Vacher de Lapouge, the human race "was facing a swift descent in the scale of civilization, because the better strains were losing ground."27 According to Lapouge the world was suffering from a shortage of "minds

26 F. Osborn, "Round Table Discussion at the Conference on the Relation of Eugenics to the Church," 8 May 1939. AES Papers.

big enough to deal with its problems." The poorer races and
classes were threatening the more advanced and there was
little hope for the future unless action were drastic and
immediate. There is hardly any difference here in tone and
emphasis. Osborn's call for more babies and bigger families
among the better stock was as old as the eugenics movement
itself.

What Osborn himself considered new in American eugenics
relied heavily on European models. There were in Europe two
models of interest to Americans. The first was that of the
totalitarian states of Italy and Germany. The Germans had
developed a eugenics program fit for a totalitarian society
and both the Germans and Italians had developed policies to
encourage population growth. While there was initial
interest and enthusiasm in Nazi and fascist programs, by
1938 one begins to see open criticism of "totalitarian"
eugenic policies published in the Eugenical News. These
programs were now criticized as unworkable. A successful
eugenics program was as only possible within a democratic
society. Sweden, on the other hand, presented a model of
eugenic policies for "democratic" societies.

It is not difficult to understand why this change in
attitude should have occurred between 1938 and 1940. As late
as 1937, Osborn and the Society were praising the Nazi

28 At the time the official publication of the American
Eugenics Society.
eugenics programs. The later critiques were not aimed so much at specifics of the Nazi program as at the idea of eugenics within a totalitarian society. In fact, criticism of Italy and Germany were lumped together despite very large differences between the two countries with regard to their eugenics programs. Americans had initially responded benignly to European fascism. It was only in the late thirties that antagonisms arose. The Eugenics Society was particularly sensitive to these criticisms in this period precisely because it was striving for acceptance.

Furthermore, only by the late thirties were there actually two "models" of eugenic programs developing in Europe. The Americans were looking to Europe for leadership and they found it in the Swedish program.

The main elements of the Swedish eugenics program aimed at encouraging larger families through state subsidies for housing, free school lunch programs, a nationwide system of nurseries, and maternal care and other social welfare benefits. The American leaders believed even more could be done with nationally subsidized recreation and health care, salary scales based on size of family, and a tax system which favored the large family over the small. The idea was to tax the bachelor to pay for the large family and to tax the wealthier sectors to aid the poorly paid professional classes and other eugenic elements in the society. Social welfare benefits had to be targeted at those who ought to have large families. As the Eugenics Society saw it, the
contemporary trend was to tax the eugenic elements to pay for the care of the dysgenic elements, and this was a trend that had to be reversed.  

The American leaders took pains to introduce the Swedish program to Americans, to follow its progress, and to report the results of demographic studies which showed its success. The "new" eugenics was based on a belief that by creating a model welfare state the dysgenic trend would be reversed. Osborn dubbed this new view the "eugenic hypothesis." Stated simply, the hypothesis was that within a free society with a combination of widespread social welfare and universally available birth control of all types a eugenic trend in births would naturally ensue. The "eugenic hypothesis" included the acceptance of compulsory sterilization for those elements of the population which were a "menace" but focused on the broad main body of the population, claiming that sterilization was only a minor aspect of eugenic policy.

There was very little solid evidence for the "hypothesis" and Osborn himself admitted that it was only a "hypothesis." It served, however, as a method of leading eugenics out of the mire of criticism that had grown up around the movement. The new face of eugenics was positive,

optimistic, and as Ludmerer stated, "in tune to a changed America." 

In a democratic society the eugenics program would run without coercion. A eugenic trend in births would be the natural result of conditions which stressed family values and aided those who wished to have large families. "Except in cases of hereditary defectives, no eugenic agency" should attempt to "define the 'fit' or the 'unfit,'" nor would any arbitrary power determine who should have children." This was the major problem with the older eugenics programs and with eugenics programs in totalitarian societies. The eugenic hypothesis was a sort of religious faith that the best will out without strict control.

In January 1939 Frederick Osborn published a short article on the "Social Implications of the Eugenic Program," in Child Study. Osborn began by stating that "today the women of child bearing age in the United States are not having enough children to replace their own numbers." "It is evident," Osborn observed that we need both more births and "a more eugenic distribution of births." Osborn stressed that such a program must be based on individual differences.

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32 Ibid., pp. 95-97.
A eugenic program based on social class, economic or racial distinctions would be contrary to the scientific knowledge now available.

The differences in average heredity between racial and class groups in the United States are small compared to the individual differences in hereditary capacity within each group. "Eugenics should therefore be concerned with individual differences."

The first step to an effective eugenics program was to further equalize the freedom of all parents to have as few or as many children as they would like. We must increase the availability of contraception and reduce the economic handicaps to raising children, Osborn noted. "Measures for reducing the cost of children may be eugenic or dysgenic, depending on how they are applied."

In Sweden, Osborn went on, eugenic programs take the form of free services and subsidized rent payments. In Germany and Italy they take the form of cash payments. In these latter countries population policies were adopted in 1934 that aimed chiefly at increasing the number of children, and the bonuses were distributed without regard to quality.33 The Swedish program, on the other hand, was

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33 This is clearly a distortion of the German marriage loan program. There were strict guidelines under the Nazi program defining those who could qualify for the loans. Osborn was well acquainted with the program which he praised just two years earlier. Its not clear why he distorts it here.
framed "with the hope that they would appeal to the more responsible type of parents." In Sweden there were subsidies for housing, extensive day nurseries, and free public education supplemented by free meals in the schools.

Osborn pointed to recent studies in Stockholm which showed "that the upper professional and business executive groups are having more children than those in the lower economic groups, the skilled laborers more children than the unskilled laborers." This was the reverse of trends that existed in the U.S. and was evidence when birth control is universally available "size of family tends to vary to some extent directly instead of inversely both with income and with the proven abilities of the parents.

There are "powerful dysgenic factors" at work in American society making for a "disproportionate population increase in people with below-the-average hereditary capacities." Conditions must be established for "a natural and unconscious process" favoring "those genetic types capable of developing their own culture to its highest point."34

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34 Osborn, "Social Implications," Child Study (January 1939) p. 98.
Except in the case of hereditary defectives, no eugenic agency would attempt to define the "fit" or the "unfit," nor would any arbitrary power determine who should and who should not have children. Eugenic efforts would be directed to the creation of environmental conditions under which parents would tend to have children in proportion to their mental and physical health...

Thus, the question of values, which had plagued the eugenics movement, had to give way to a simpler formula of improving the environment for all individuals. However, the dysgenic effects of unequal availability of birth control and the economic hardships of raising large families had to be reversed before attempts to improve the environment generally would be successful. That is, once the conditions for a more eugenic distribution of births was in place, then a general effort at raising the social welfare of all classes would be successful. But in absence of a eugenic distribution of births American society might well "fail to produce" enough people able to take advantage of the improved environment. In that case we would end up subsidizing the prevailing dysgenic trend.

This then was the new eugenics that emerged between 1935 and 1940. There were, of course, other elements which have not been discussed here. By 1940 eugenics was already taking a back seat to the birth control and population

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35 Ibid.
36 Ibid.
control movements. The AES began to focus its activities on holding conferences to bring experts from various fields together and to insert eugenic concerns into a wide variety of social movements. It began a concerted effort to encourage the teaching of genetics in medical schools and the establishment of genetic counselling clinics. The war, of course, interrupted this trend, but by 1945 the new direction for the American Eugenics Society was already set. So was the stage for the resurgence of eugenics. As early as the 1960s voices could already be heard questioning the accuracy of the "eugenic hypothesis." What after all must one conclude if in fact the dysgenic trend in population were not reversed by the "new eugenic" approach.

American, German, English, and Scandinavian eugenics all contained unique elements. The English eugenics movement was molded by Francis Galton and Karl Pearson; in America it was Charles Davenport; in Norway Jon Alfred Mjoen was inspired by the German race hygiene movement founded by Alfred Ploetz. These important first generation advocates of eugenics did not always share common political and social views, and they interpreted eugenics in their own idiosyncratic ways. Likewise, later generations of eugenic leaders came from widely diverse political perspectives, and in each case local conditions molded the national eugenics movements in different countries, but a core of values remained constant.

At the heart of eugenics was the belief that the human species could be perfected by science — science raised to an ethic. With the aid of science tests could be devised to identify the weak minded, the physically unfit, the morally corrupt. With the aid of science society could be improved though the improvement of the stock itself. The germ plasm of the nation could be purified and uplifted. It all came down to inhibiting the reproduction of inferior grades of
humanity and encouraging reproduction among the "better stocks."\(^1\)

There were many views on how to control the direction of human evolution. The focus of this study has been on the development of such views in America between 1921 and 1940. The evolution and growth of American eugenics in these years was complex. Although there were dramatic occurrences - the great successes between 1924 and 1927, the many defeats later, the resignation of staunch supporters, the rise of new leaders - there was no dramatic change at any time during this period from an "old" eugenics to a "new" eugenics.

Naturally the movement changed over time, but in the end the goal was still to identify the inferior individuals and encourage the breeding of the better stocks. In the end the American Eugenics Society still favored sterilization, anti-miscegenation legislation, and strict immigration control. In the end its leaders still maintained the inferiority of Negroes, Indians, and Mexicans. They admitted that there was no way of knowing to what extent this inferiority was rooted in the genome, although they suspected it was considerable. In the end, the ideology remained remarkably intact.

This thesis highlights the continuity in both policy and ideology of the American Eugenics Society. The outlines

\(^1\) This has not been established for Latin America.
of the ideological orientation of the AES were first presented by the keynote speakers at the Second International Congress of Eugenics. Those speakers - British, American, French, and Scandinavian - articulated a vision of a eugenic society which they hoped would emerge out of what they perceived to be the rapidly declining and troubled societies of the West. They recommended sweeping eugenic reforms to encourage the increase of the better stocks. They warned of the dangers of the dysgenic trend which prevailed world-wide and of the need to reverse that trend.

Eugenicists advocacy of immigration restriction, anti-miscegenation, and eugenic sterilization remained remarkably constant even as the rationale for these positions was adjusted to suit changed social conditions and more sophisticated genetics. Thus, the belief in "inferiority" of identifiable sub-populations remained constant even if sophisticated readers of the genetics literature realized that the "genetic" component of "inferiority" could not be positively identified. Where the genetic arguments began to falter, sociological arguments could be brought in to bolster the case. The demographic trend was clear. The unemployed had larger families than the employed, the working class had larger families than the professional classes, and in general there was a reverse correlation between social status and family size. Furthermore, the historic advance of Northern European peoples had come to an
end. For the future, the demographic evidence pointed to a diminishing white population. The conviction that this pattern represented a dysgenic trend was never doubted.

Policy with regard to immigration and sterilization remained constant even if some particulars might have changed. After 1924 one would expect interest in southern and eastern Europeans to decline. The eugenicists had won that battle. Furthermore, the eastern European immigrants were rapidly assimilating into American society with none of the dire consequences envisioned by Madison Grant and Henry Fairfield Osborn. The eugenicists naturally turned their attention to the newly perceived threats from Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

There was very little change in basic ideology in the society’s leadership in these years. From Henry Fairfield Osborn to Frederick Osborn and from Madison Grant to Warren Thompson the ideology and philosophy remained stable. Henry Fairfield Osborn and Madison Grant were antisemites and overt racists. Frederick Osborn and Warren Thompson did not see themselves as racists, but how shall we judge their horror at the declining birth rate of Northern Europeans? How shall we judge their concern over the increasing population of Mexicans, Native Americans, and Blacks? In these matters Henry Fairfield Osborn, Madison Grant, Frederick Osborn, and Warren Thompson agreed.
In 1935 there was a significant change in the organization of the Society with the dissolution of the advisory council, but this organizational change had little immediate impact on the society's ideology. What emerged by 1940 as the "new eugenics" was an evolution of earlier positions. In many ways these positions were simply restatements of earlier positions in more contemporary language.

For example, a key element in the society's "new eugenics" was the belief that the focus of a democratic eugenic program ought to be on the majority of the population falling within the normal ranges of ability, not on the ten percent of the population that was degenerate in one way or other. There was really nothing new about this.\(^2\) Eugenics advocates had been seesawing back and forth between an emphasis on positive and negative eugenics since its earliest inception. Furthermore, the advocates of eugenics at the Second International Congress of Eugenics clearly hoped that eugenics would permeate every aspect of social organization. Thus, they too, believed that eugenics had to focus on the majority of the society to be effective.

The idea of a "democratic eugenics" actually developed out of this broad focus. In democratic societies eugenics program had to be part of the fabric of the society and

\(^2\) Galton stressed the extremes, but the AES leadership clearly recognized the importance of reaching the whole population.
permeate its social welfare programs in such way as to naturally encourage a eugenic distribution of births. "Except in cases of hereditary defectives, no eugenic agency" would attempt to "define the 'fit' or the 'unfit,' nor would any arbitrary power determine who should have children."\(^3\)

The leaders at the Second International Congress of Eugenics had articulated the essentials of this ideology when they expressed the hope that eugenics would eventually become an internalized ideal by which young people would, naturally and without coercion, take eugenics into account in selecting mates. While the speakers at the Congress in 1921 emphasized the need for immediate action to "stem the tide of racial degeneracy," they did not think that emergency efforts were all that was needed. They were consciously trying to spur society to action but their long range vision for a eugenic future were much the same in 1921 as in 1940.

Following their lead, the AES programs called for a eugenic approach to legislation, education, research, propaganda, and theology. The leaders of the AES did not simply call for specific legislation, they hoped eugenics would influence all legislative proceedings. The leaders of

\(^3\) Frederick Osborn, "Social Implications of the Eugenic Program," Child Study (January 1939) p. 96. It is worth noting that this exception included several million individuals.
the AES believed that tax law might be just as important as sterilization in the effort to affect society. In the twenties the society was fighting important battles which called for immediate action, but by the 30s other items on the agenda were ready for more focused action.

Another focus of the mid-thirties was the "discovery" that the West was facing the dual problem of declining birth rates and a dysgenic trend in births. This too, was clearly present in the earlier period. In fact, the statements of the early twenties and mid-thirties share so much in common that it is hard to understand why this was considered a "new" aspect of eugenics by leader of the AES in the thirties. Even the cry that these problems were new and unprecedented paralleled earlier statements.4

American eugenicists viewed Europe as being a few years ahead of America both in the emergence of demographic trends and in the development of policies to deal with these problems. America might have been a leader in establishing eugenic sterilization, but European ideologists were important in framing American perspectives. American eugenics leaders looked to Europe for ideological leadership and imported a good deal of European ideology. Madison Grant’s writings were very popular in the United States, but

4 The leaders of the thirties may have believed that earlier predictions of doom were not based on sound evidence. By 1935 Frederick Osborn could point to demographic studies which confirmed their fears.
his ideas were distinctly European. His work synthesized the European race ideology of De Gobineau, Chamberlain, and Hans Günther, just as the earlier work of William Z. Ripley was a synthesis of European ideas on race.

In the late 1930s Americans began to distinguish between two European models for eugenic policies. The first was that of the totalitarian states of Italy and Germany. The second was the "democratic" model of Sweden. At the heart of the new model which Sweden presented was the idea that in a democratic society the dysgenic trend could be reversed naturally as social welfare programs and widespread free access to birth control became available. Hidden within this model were social policies aimed at increasing the economic burden on elements of the community considered dysgenetic. This model was not new but the demographic evidence of its success was quite important.

The main thrust of the Swedish eugenics program was to encourage larger families through state subsidies for housing, free school lunch programs, and a nationwide system of nurseries and maternal care. The American leaders believed even more could be done with nationally subsidized recreation and health care, salary scales based on size of family, and a tax system which would favor the large family over the small.

It was natural to find eugenics reflecting the national values of the society in which it developed. In each
country there was a wide array of opinion on eugenic matters and those leaders who were closest to the main stream of political power would naturally rise to leadership positions. While American eugenicists clearly had praise for the Nazi sterilization law, they believed that the eugenics program developing in Germany was unsuited to America. Sweden, on the other hand, was a democratic state. The model of eugenics it presented was attractive because it allowed American eugenicists to ride with the social-political tide rather than against it. That, in fact, is exactly what eugenicists in Germany did in the 30s. They adapted themselves to their political reality. In this sense Kenneth Ludmerer is right in saying that American eugenicists "propounded a new eugenics creed which was both scientifically and philosophically attuned to a changed America." 5

This, however, did not mean that American eugenicists advocates abandoned their positions on immigration, miscegenation, and sterilization. They still believed that a tenth of the population required negative eugenics measures, including coercive sterilization. In fact, the American eugenicists of the mid-thirties stressed the need for much wider use of sterilization. They wanted sterilization to be freely available to the entire population. Sterilization was described as a privilege and

a right which should not be denied to those at the lower end of the socio-economic ladder simply because they could not afford it. It was also mandated for those "dangerous" elements of society that needed to be prevented from procreating.

Society leaders advocated integrating eugenics with current social and political concerns. During the anti-foreign hysteria of the post-war period (1919-1924) eugenicists led the immigration restriction movement. In a later period of social welfare experimentation, eugenicists pondered ways of integrating eugenics into the social welfare state. After the revelations of the Holocaust, eugenics leaders withdrew from the public arena. The time was not right for aggressive propaganda or legislative campaigns. It is not surprising that a movement with such broad support should continue to exercise influence over American social development from the 1940s to the present.

Eugenics was a movement of international dimensions in the twenties and thirties and in America it was advocated by some of our leading scholars, scientists, politicians, and clergymen. We should not be surprised at its continued vigor. A movement of this diversity and strength is quite likely to resurface as social conditions allow.
Davis was primarily a science writer and editor. Between 1920 and 1922, he was the science editor for the Washington Herald. In 1921 he became news editor for the Science Service, an organization established for the popularization of science. A decade later he was appointed director of the Science News Service and spent the rest of his life in the field of popular science writing. He wrote such books as, The Story of Copper (1924), Science Today (1931), and The Advance of Science (1934).

† George Denny (1899-1959) b. Washington, NC; educational broadcaster. Ed. B.S., U.N.C. AES Board of Directors, 1940-??.

Denny taught acting and directing at a number of schools including Columbia University, 1928-30. He was president of the Town Hall Club and organized and moderated America’s Town Meeting on the Air, 1935-52. He also wrote numerous magazine articles and edited a book, Faith for Today.

† *Robert Latou DICKINSON, (1861-1950) b. Jersey City, NJ; gynecologist. His Family came to the colonies from England in 1634. Ed. Poly. Inst. Brooklyn, nd, M.D., Long Island College Hospital, 1882; studied in Switzerland and Germany. Dickenson was quite active in the eugenics cause. Served on the AES Committee on the Eugenic & Dysgenic Effects of Birth Control. He was also a member of Planned Parenthood, and

Dickinson was perhaps the most eminent American gynecologist of his day. He developed several new surgical techniques including the use of electrical cauterization for sterilizations. He was co-editor of the American Textbook of Obstetrics (1895). He was an active member of the AMA and a founder of the Am. College of Surgeons in 1913.

Unlike most of his contemporaries, Dickinson strongly supported a number of feminist causes, including dress reform and contraception, and was among the most progressive male allies of the feminist movement. Dickinson was the single most important physician associated with the birth-control movement. In 1923 he founded the Committee on Maternal Health (which in 1930 became the National Committee) to gather data on contraception.

From 1890 onward, he fought against the cultural taboos that inhibited women's erotic lives, including the notion that sexual urges were shameful and the condemnation of autoeroticism as unnatural and unhealthy. Convinced by his experience as a practicing gynecologist that women were frequently the victims of sexual maladjustments deriving from ignorance and superstition, he early advocated a scientific program of sex education.
Throughout the 1930s he fought to persuade M. Sanger to allow doctors to play a more active role in her N.Y. clinics. Dickinson did much to secure medical support for contraception with his books, *Control of Conception* (1931, second edition, 1938) and *Techniques of Conception Control* (w/ W.E. Morris, 1941). He was also author of *Palisades Interstate Park* (1921) and the *New York Walk Book* (1923). He was a naturalist, popular writer, and political activist.


Physician from New Orleans and member of the Louisiana State Board of Health in 1906. He served as pres. in 1910, 12 and 16. He toured the state with special exhibits on public health and inspected local water and food supplies. His propaganda activities for public health drew invitations to speak in many parts of the country and he was well known as an important pioneer in public health work.

He served as pres. of the Tri-state Medical Assn. in 1905–06, pres. of the Louisiana State Medical Society in 1907, and a trustee of the Southern Medical Assn. founder and editor of the *Journal of Southern Medical Association*, his reputation clearly extended beyond the South. He was director of the Am. Public Health Assn. and v.p. of the Southern Sociological Congress. Besides these professional connections he served as director of the State Chamber of
Commerce; member of the State Fair Commission and director of the Southern Commercial Congress.


Dunlap was particularly interested in functional neuroses and later social psychology and cultural anthropology. He was the author of a number of standard works including A System of Psychology (1912); An Outline of Psychology (1914), and Elements of Scientific Psychology (1922 & 1936). His interest in eugenics found expression in Personal Beauty and Racial Betterment (1920).

He was the managing editor of the Journal of Comparative Psychology, editor of Psychology Classics, Comparative Psychology Monographs, and the J. of Psychobiology, of which he was a founder.

In 1917 he took charge of the Air Force testing of pilots. Later he worked for the Chemical Warfare Service developing and testing the visual range of gas masks. He was chairman of the division of Anthropology and Psychology of the NRC during 1927-29; a fellow of the AAAS; pres. of the APA (1922) and pres. of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology (1920).
Edward Murray EAST (1875-1938) b. Du Quoin, IL; biologist and plant geneticist. Ed. B.S., Illinois, 00; M.S., 04; Ph.D., 07. Advisory council, 1923-35.

Bussey Institution biologist and plant geneticist. He was Chairman of the Agricultural and Botanical Committees of the NRC during 1917-19. He was acting chief of the statistical division of the U.S. Food Administration in 1918.

In 1925 he conducted a round table on population problems at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, Mass. In 1928 he was in Paris as a member of the International Committee of Fifteen who organized the International Union for the Scientific investigation of population problems.

East had a tremendous impact on Am. agriculture through his work on maize genetics. He developed numerous stains of corn which were widely used in America. His techniques were widely copied.

In *Inbreeding and Outbreeding* (1919) written with Donald F. Jones, East looked at the genetical problems involved in eradicating defect from the germ plasm. East defined the problem less as of preventing the multiplication of individuals who carry the defect as preventing the breeding of normal individuals carrying but not showing the defect.
East wrote for American and English popular magazines on issues relating to biology, genetics, and population growth and control. He also published a number of eugenically oriented books including *Mankind at the Crossroads* (1923) and *Heredity and Human Affairs* (1927). He edited *Heredity and Human Affairs* (1931), which was selected by the Am. Library Assn. as one of the fifty outstanding books of the year. He was on the editorial board of *Genetics* from 1916 to his death.

He was the v.p. of the Second International Congress of Eugenics, pres. of the Am. Society of Naturalists (1919), and the Genetics Society of America (1937). In 1927 he signed a "Memorial on Immigration" delivered to the President and Congress urging restriction of "non-whites" from North and South America.


Eliot was the oldest member of the advisory council at 89 when he joined the group in 1923. He died in 1926 and it is not clear how active he was in his last years. Nevertheless, Eliot's name lent great prestige to the advisory council since he was the dean of American educators.
Eliot was pres. of Harvard from 1869 to 1909, a Trustee of the Carnegie Foundation of New York (1906-09), a member of the General Education Board, 08-17; Rockefeller Foundation, 14-17, and the International Health Board. He was a key figure in the Eastern educational establishment.


Prominent physician in New York public health movement. Emerson wrote an article in 1908 on "Carious Teeth in the Tenement Population of New York" which demonstrated his concern with public health. In 1914 Sigismund Goldwater, N.Y. City Commissioner of Health, appointed him Sanitary Superintendent and Assistant Commissioner.

During Goldwater's tenure the entire city Health Code was revised, the department reorganized, and many reforms instituted. Emerson became commissioner in November 1915. A Democratic party victory in November 1917 resulted in his dismissal, closing an era in which New York City led the nation in public health.

He was chairman of the Committee on Control of Communicable Diseases of the Am. Public Health Assn. and was largely responsible for the publication, *Control of Communicable Diseases in Man* (1917). This report went through seven editions by 1950 and was translated into a
dozen languages. He directed the Cleveland Hospital and Health Survey in 1922 - the first of over twenty surveys he conducted. In 1922 he became professor of public health and director of the Delamar Institute of Public Health which later became the Columbia School of Public Health.

*Arthur H. ESTABROOK (1895-??) b. Leicester, MA; biologist, eugenicist. Ed. A.B., Clark, 05; A.M., 06, fellow, 06-07; Ph.D., Hopkins, 10. Estabrook was an investigator with the ERO at Cold Spring Harbor. Advisory council, 1923-35.

He was a special investigator for the Indiana State Commission on Mental Defectives, 1916-18; Captain of the U.S. Sanitary Corp, 1918-20 (psychological division); and pres. of the Eugenics Research Assn. in 1925-26. Estabrook was a Republican and Presbyterian.

Author of The Namp Family (1912), The Jukes in 1915 (1916), the Tribe of Ishmael of Indiana (1916-17), and Mongrel Virginians (w/ I.E. McDougle, 1926). He also wrote assorted popular articles and pamphlets.

*David (Grandison) FAIRCHILD (1869-1954) b. Lansing, MI; botanist. Ed. B.S., Kansas College, 88; M.S., 93; Naples Zool. Sta., 93; Breslau and Berlin, 94; Bonn., 95; Buitenzorg Bot. Gardens, 96; Ph.D. Oberlin, 16. Advisory council, 1923-35.
Fairchild was the son-in-law of Alexander Graham Bell. He served as Director of the Department of Agriculture from 1906 to 1928. His books were widely read. His best known work was *The World Was My Garden* (1938).

The project for which he is probably best known nationally and internationally is the Fairchild Tropical Garden outside Miami. The garden was dedicated in 1938 and was considered one of the finest in the world and the largest in the United States. Fairchild won many high honors and medals. In 1952 he was named to the South's Hall of Fame for the Living, an annual award to the region's man or woman of the year.

He was a member of the National Geographic Board of Directors, pres. of the Am. Genetic Assn., and Chairman of the U. of Miami Board of Regents.


Sociologist at Yale and NYU. Fairchild served on the State Commission on Child Welfare, Educational Director of the University Settlement in N.Y.C., investigator for the
NRC, and special immigration agent for the U.S. Department of Labor in 1923.

Fairchild believed effective eugenics and population control policies essential for world peace. He was author of over a dozen books including *Immigration* (1913), *The Melting Pot Mistake* (1925), *People: The Quality and Quantity of Population* (1939), and *Race and Nationality as a Factor in American Life* (1947). He also wrote a number of standard textbooks in sociology, including: *Outline of Applied Sociology* (1916), *Elements of Social Science* (1924), *General Sociology* (1934), and he edited the *Dictionary of Sociology* (1944).

Fairchild was pres. of the Eastern Sociology Conference, the People's League for Economic Security, and v.p. of Planned Parenthood (1939-1948). He was pres. of the Am. Sociological Society (1936). Fairchild was a charter member of the AES and served as its first Secretary-Treasurer in 1926. He was an articulate proponent of the sociological dimensions of eugenics. He chaired the AES Committee on Cooperation with Social Workers in 1926 and was particularly active in the anti-immigration efforts of the society. In 1927 he attended the World Population Conference in Geneva, presenting a paper entitled, "Optimum Population." He helped found the Population Assn. of America in June 1931 and served as the organization's first pres.

Farrand taught physiological psychology and anthropology. He led a number of expeditions for the Am. Museum of Natural History to study American Indians. He was the Executive Secretary of the National Assn. for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and during 1912-14 he was editor of the American Journal of Public Health.

He became pres. of the University of Colorado in 1914 and helped establish the medical school there. He left for France in 1917 to serve as director of the anti-tuberculosis commission of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He resigned from the University of Colorado to become chairman of the central committee of the International Red Cross in 1919. In 1921 he resigned from the Red Cross to become pres. of Cornell University.

His activities as pres. of Cornell did not keep him from his public health work. He was associated with Thomas Parran Jr., surgeon general of the U.S., in making a special survey of public health schools in New York State. Between 1930-32 he was chairman of a commission to review public health legislation in the state making important recommendations to then governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. He
was chairman of the State Charities Aid Assn. bond drive for 1936.

He was a member of the Milbank Memorial Fund from 1922 and he was its chairman and a trustee after he left Cornell. At the same time he was technical advisor to the Department of Health of the City of New York and was active in the direction of the city’s neighborhood health development.

He was trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching from 1929 to his death, a trustee of the Am. Museum of Natural History, and author of Basis of American History (1904). From 1933 to his death he was chairman of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars. He was pres. of the National Tuberculosis Assn. 1923-24.

*Dr. Walter Elmer FERNALD (1859-1924) b. Kittery, ME; psychiatrist; Psychiatric social worker. Ed. M.D., Medical School of Me. Advisory council, 1923.

Fernald was a pioneer in the care of feeble-minded children. At a time when care of the feeble-minded was primarily custodial, Fernald developed the concept of training them to fit into the community. This attitude was revolutionary and Fernald had major impact on institutional care. Fernald was the superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feebleminded from 1887 to his death, when the school was re-named the Walter E. Fernald State School.
He served as pres. of the Am. Assn. for the Study of the Feeble-minded in 1894 and 1924. In his 1924 presidential address he reviewed the previous thirty years of progress in the care of the feeble-minded. In 1893 there were nineteen state institutions with six thousand patients with virtually no extra-institutional care and only nine private institutions. By 1923 there were fifty-one state institutions and eighty-nine private institutions. Furthermore, by 1923 there were special classes for the feeble-minded in 171 cities.

Fernald lobbied for the passage of a law in Massachusetts to test every child more than three years retarded, and he organized a clinic to train physicians as competent psychiatrists. He advocated a comprehensive program which included a systematic survey of the state to create a "register" of the mentally defective. He wanted legal provision for the institutionalization of defectives and comprehensive extra-institutional supervision which would constitute a "permanent parole" of defectives. He was an avid follower of the "special class" movement in England, Germany, and Scandinavia. Finally, Fernald fought for mental testing of "persons accused of crime and of all inmates of penal institutions" and long-term segregation of delinquents in special institutions.

His great-great grandfather William Fisher was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Advisory council and B.O.D., 1923-40.

Yale political economist and eugenics leader. He served as pres. of the Eugenics Research Assn. in 1920 and the Am. Eugenics Society between 1923 and 26. He was a leader of the AES from its organization at the Second International Cong. of Eug. through 1940. He was also pres. of the Third International Cong. of Eug. Chairman of the Board of Scientific Directors of the Eugenics Record Office, and Chairman of the Board of the Life Extension Institute. He was active in national politics, public health, and conservation. A member of Theodore Roosevelt's National Conservation Commission (1919) and pres. of the Am. Assn. for the Advancement of Labor (1915-17).

Fisher taught economics at Yale from 1891 to 1935. He studied the statistics and history of tuberculosis and death rates in general and the means of reducing mortality through preventive medicine. He pointed out that the average American lifespan was shorter than that of other leading industrial nations and that it could be extended by fully one-third with improvements in air, water, and milk purity. He estimated the savings to the nation from decreased mortality would be around 1.5 billion per annum. He advocated a federal department of health and was pres. of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health of the AAAS.
He wrote well over a dozen books and hundreds of articles, many of which were considered standard works and translated into French, Italian, German, and Japanese. He was a man of enormous energy and an enthusiastic joiner. During his career he belonged to dozens of different organizations relating to his interests in political economy, labor, health care, and food value.


In 1891 he was put in charge of the medical division of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and in 1898 was appointed medical director of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. While there he organized the first periodic health examination service and educational service to be established by an insurance company.

He became an avid advocate of preventive health care, and when Harold Ley organized the Life Extension Institute in 1913 he was appointed its medical director. By the time of his death the Life Extension Institute had examined more than half a million individuals. He edited *How To Live*, the monthly journal of the Institute. During the war he worked closely with the U.S. Public Health Service.

He was co-author with Irving Fisher of *How To Live* (1915), which passed through eighteen editions and was
translated into many languages including Chinese and Japanese.


Fletcher was of English descent, a Republican and Congregationalist. He was a pioneer in the state highway commissions of the 1890s, helping to organize the Massachusetts state highway commission in 1893 and serving as executive officer and chief engineer by 1910. In 1910 he became chief engineer for the San Diego highway commission and in 1911 was appointed the first state highway engineer of California.

He became active in state, national and international engineering affairs, serving from 1917 to 1923 as pres. of the State Reclamation Board and Director of Public Works. He advised on a number of transportation studies in the United States and Europe. Between 1908 and the First World War he was a delegate to three international road and transportation congresses held in Europe.

Folks was prominent in education, public health, and child care. He served as Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Society of Pennsylvania and Commissioner of Public Charities in New York. He was a Republican.

He organized the first agency in New York for aiding homeless mothers to care for their children (1894). He wrote *The Care of Destitute, Neglected and Delinquent Children* (1902). In 1909 he was the first vice-chairman of the White House Conference on Dependent Children. In 1935 he became vice-chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, in 1936 chairman of the Governor's Commission on Illegitimacy and in 1940 chairman of the Conference on Children in a Democracy.

Folks was a pioneer in the battle against tuberculosis, attending the first international tuberculosis meeting in Washington in 1909. He lobbied Albany (the capital of New York) for hospitals and dispensaries for the care of tuberculosis, and the state eventually built several hospitals for the care of tubercular patients. Folks was the first layman to be elected pres. of the National Assn. for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was a member of the National and New York Tuberculosis Assns.

Folks was also active with the International Red Cross. He was a special agent to the military government in Cuba and he organized and directed the department of civil
affairs of the Am. Red Cross in France, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Belgium, and France.


Professor of sociology and economics at Vassar College between 1931 and 1960. His field of specialization was the family. He is the author of The Family, Its Sociology and Social Psychiatry (1934, revised as The Family and Democratic Society, 1943) and Youth, Family and Education (1941). He was a contributor to Sex Habits of American Men, a Symposium on the Kinsey Report (1948).

In 1939 he was elected president of the Eastern Sociological Society, and from 1942 to 1944 he served as editor of the American Sociological Review. He was a founder of the American Assn. of Marriage Counselors. He believed that family living can be made better through science.

† *Harry Emerson FOSDICK (1878-1969) b. Buffalo, NY; Clergyman, from old Puritan stock (Stephan Fosdick arrived in Charleston, MA. in 1635). Ed. A.B., Colgate, 00; B.D., Union Theological Seminary, 04; A.M., Columbia, 08; D.D., Colgate, 14. Advisory council, 1923-35. He was a member of the AES Committee for Cooperation with the Clergy.
Fosdick was one of the most prominent clergyman in America. He was a liberal Presbyterian who believed in the integration of modern science with religion. In 1925 John D. Rockefeller Jr. agreed to build the Riverside Church, a four-million dollar edifice, to accommodate Fosdick's overflow of worshipers. From its inception the Riverside Church was interdenominational and interracial. By 1938 the membership topped 3000. In 1927 he began a Sunday afternoon program on NBC radio which was carried across the nation and by short wave around the world.

In public affairs he was an active supporter of the League of Nations, Alcoholics Anonymous, the birth control movement, and later in his career, the civil rights movement.


A liberal Baptist and Democrat, the bulk of Fosdick's career was spent in the employ of the Rockefeller Foundation. Fosdick was a close friend and lifelong associate of John D. Rockefeller Jr. He was elected to the AES Council in November 1924 and served through 1935.

Between 1920 and 1936 Fosdick served the Rockefeller interests in various capacities. He was a trustee of the
Rockefeller Foundation, General Education Board, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, and other Rockefeller projects. His responsibilities were primarily as liaison officer to prevent overlapping of effort. In 1936 he was appointed pres. of the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board. The express purpose of the Rockefeller Foundation which was established in 1913 with an endowment of 150 million dollars was to promote the well-being of mankind by promoting public health and furthering science.

He was a comptroller of finances of the Democratic National Committee in 1912 and active in local and national politics. He was also active in military affairs, serving as a civilian aide to General Pershing in France in 1919. He served as undersecretary of the League of Nations in 1919-20. He wrote a number of books including an autobiography, Chronicle of a Generation (1958).


Partner in Robert Garrett & Sons, Director of the Provident Savings Bank, Maryland Trust Co. and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was a Presbyterian and Republican and with ten children. He was particularly interested in urban planning. He donated parcels of land for city parks, he helped found (and served as pres. of) the Public Athletic
League, which later became as a city agency, the Baltimore Bureau of Recreation, with Garrett as director. He also served as the chairman of the Baltimore Public Improvements Commission, which supervised the expenditure of 75 million dollars in city loan funds.

In 1910 he helped found the playground association of America. He was active in the YMCA and Boy Scouts. He was a Trustee of the Religious Education Foundation, a member of the Council of Churches, and the Presbyterian General Assembly. He was cited for his work in Christian education in 1948 by the International Council of Religious Education.

*Franklin H. GIDDINGS (1855-1931) b. Sherman, CT; sociologist. His first American ancestor was George Giddings, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Ipswich, MA. His father was a Congregationalist minister. Ed. A.B., Union, 77; A.M., 89. Advisory council, 1923-30.

Giddings succeeded Woodrow Wilson as professor of political economy at Bryn Mawr College in 1888. Two years later he left Bryn Mawr to become the first professor of sociology at Columbia University. He was appointed to a named chair in 1906 and remained at Columbia until his retirement in 1928. He wrote over fifteen volumes including a number of standard texts in sociology such as The Principles of Sociology (1894), Elements of Sociology (1898), and Studies in the Theory of Human Society (1924).
Giddings introduced statistical analysis to sociology as well as the sociological examination of questions of heredity and environment. He was a delegate to the World Population Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland in September 1927. This was one of the first international conferences to bring eugenicists together under the rubric of population control.

A Democrat and charter member of the AES, Giddings was a trustee of Union College, a member of the New York City Board of Education, editor of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (1890-94), and editor of the publications of the Am. Economic Assn. (1891-93). He was a fellow of the Am. Geographical Society, Am. Statistical Society, and pres. of the Am. Sociological Society (1910-11). He also belonged to the Charity Organization Society.

† Virginia C. GILDERSLEEVE (1877-1965) b. N.Y.C., NY; college administrator, dean of Barnard College. Her mother's family was of French Huguenot ancestry. Her father's family was of English descent and settled on Long Island. Ed. A.B., Barnard 99; Ph.D., Columbia 08. Advisory council, 1925-35.

She became dean of Barnard in 1911. Early in her career she became an advocate of women's education. She criticized the existence of separate educational tracks for women and deplored the notion that wives and mothers did not
need a college education. Under her guidance in the 1920s Barnard pioneered in granting women professional options.
She spread her influence to the secondary schools, serving as trustee of the Spence School in New York City and the Masters School in Dobbs Ferry.

In 1919 she helped to found the International Federation of University Women and twice served as its pres. In 1945 she was the only women on the U.S. founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco. She assisted in drafting the U.N. charter and worked on behalf of human rights. She also served on the U.S. Educational Mission to Japan and helped restructure the Japanese educational system. She was actively opposed to the founding of Jewish state in Palestine. She was an Episcopalian.


Goddard received his Ph.D. from Clark University under G. Stanley Hall. He served as director of research at the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Boys and Girls at Vineland, N.J. from 1906 to 1918. He studied in France and Germany where he met Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon in 1908. He was the first American to translate and publicize
the Binet intelligence test. He coined the term "moron" from the Greek meaning "slow" or "sluggish." This terminology was officially adopted by the Am. Assn. for the Study of the Feebleminded in 1910.

In 1911 after testing two thousand public school children, Goddard claimed the test measured innate ability. Upon further investigation he claimed that two percent of the New York City School children were retarded enough to require special education. He elaborated on these views in School Training of Defective Children (1915).

Goddard's best-known work is The Kallikak Family: A Study in the Heredity of Feeble-Mindedness (1912). Goddard traced the family of Martin Kallikak (a pseudonym coined from the Greek meaning "good and bad") who fathered two sons, one by a promiscuous tavern maid and the other by his wife. Goddard found the legitimate descendants all normal and worthy members of society. The descendants of the tavern girl, on the other hand, represented an unbroken chain of degeneracy.

Goddard firmly believed that feeble-mindedness was hereditary, and he pressed his eugenic theories in Feeble-mindedness: Its Causes and Consequences (1914) and The Criminal Imbecile (1915). Between 1914 and 1915 he served as pres. of the Am. Assn. for the Study of the Feebleminded.
In 1917 he served on the Committee that designed the army alpha and beta tests of intelligence administered to recruits in World War I. In 1918 he left Vineland to become director of the Ohio State Bureau of Juvenile Research and in 1922 left that office to become professor of Abnormal Psychology at Ohio State.

Goddard was very active in the eugenics movement. He was a member of the Eugenics Research Assn. and the Eugenics Record Office. He helped to formulate the methods of data collection used by ERO eugenic field workers. His work on the Kallikaks was widely cited by eugenicist in their efforts to pass legislation. It also formed part of the testimony in the Buck v. Priddy (1924), the case that led to the Supreme Court ruling in Buck v. Bell (1927) that eugenic sterilization is Constitutional.


Pres. of various Goethe firms, including the Goethe Bank. Founder of the Sacramento Council of Churches, Eugenics Society of Northern California, Sacramento Playground System, and the Immigration Study Commission, which lobbied to extend the Johnson Immigration Restriction Act to Latin America. Goethe was a member of the advisory board of the Sacramento Mental Health Assn., chairman of the board of the Sacramento State College, and a member of advisory board of the Am. Genetics Assn. and a member of the
Eugenics Research Assn. He served on the International Council of the Save the Redwoods League and was a member of the Population Reference Bureau.

Goethe was extremely active in California eugenics, particularly in the movement to restrict Mexican immigration. He was pres. of the California Immigration Study Commission. He was an admirer of Adolf Hitler and Nazi eugenics. He used his position as pres. of the Eugenics Research Assn. between 1936 and 1937 to promote support for Nazi eugenics in America. In the early thirties he served as a trustee of the Human Betterment Foundation, working closely with E.S. Gosney and Paul Popeneoe.


She taught at Teachers College from 1905 to her retirement in 1936. She served as on the board of the Am. Eugenics Society (1935-1943) and the Euthanasia Society of America. She was a member of the Am. Assn. of University Women. She was the author of *History of the Family as a Social and Educational Institution* (1915), *Education of Women* (1923), *Problems of the Family* (1928), and other works. She was also editor of *Pioneers of Women's Education in the U.S.* (1931).

In 1928 he founded the Human Betterment Foundation, a non-profit corporation, which he financed entirely and of which he was pres. until his death. Among its charter members were David Starr Jordan, Robert Millikan, and Rufus B. von Kleinsmid. Its first project was a study of the effects of the 6000 eugenic sterilizations carried out under California law. The foundation published *Sterilization for Human Betterment* in 1931. It was translated into German and Japanese. In 1938 the foundation published *Twenty-Eight Years of Sterilization*. A second edition was published in 1939.

After his death the assets of the Human Betterment Foundation were transferred to the California Institute of Technology to establish a permanent Gosney Research Fund. The income from the Fund was designated for research into the biological basis of human qualities.

Gosney was a member of the Am. Social Hygiene Assn., Eugenics Research Assn., Assn. for the Study of the Feeble-Minded, Am. Genetics Assn., as well as a number of European eugenics societies. He was a Republican.

Gould was a Republican and an Episcopalian. He was a senior member of the law firm of Gould and Wilkie from 1892 to his retirement in 1916. President McKinley appointed him special commissioner in charge of Cuban relief in 1898. He was a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1915-30), trustee of the Cooper Union, and an officer of the Society for the Relief of Cuban Orphans, which he organized.

He was very active in eugenics work, serving on the AES committee on selective immigration and writing America, a Family Matter (1921) and Mental Tests and History. He was a close friend of both Yerkes and Brigham. In his introduction to Brigham's A Study of American Intelligence (1923), Yerkes credits Gould as the inspiration for the Brigham book. He calls Gould, a "fearless thinker on problems of race." Gould died without issue.

*Madison Grant (1865-1937) b. N.Y.C., NY; lawyer; of prominent New York blue blood family whose Scottish ancestors came to New Jersey in 1745. Ed. Grant's education included extensive travel and study around the world. A.B.
Yale, 87; LL.B., Columbia, 90. A founding member of the Eugenics Committee of the United States, he was a member of the Board of Directors from 1923-30.

Grant was a Republican and an Episcopalian. With his brother DeForest Grant he took an active part in the reform movement campaigning for William Lafayette Strong for Mayor in 1894. He played a leading role in founding the New York Zoological Society in 1895, along with Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Elihu Root, and C. Grant La Farge. He served as secretary (1895-1924) and pres. (1925-1937) of the Zoological Society and was a key figure in the establishment of the Bronx Zoo. The need for a highway to reach the zoological park led him to serve as pres. of the Bronx Parkway Commission from 1907 to 1925.

His interest in zoology led him to join Roosevelt, Osborn, and others in the movement to protect wildlife and natural resources. In 1905 he helped found the Am. Bison Society and in 1919 he joined H. F. Osborn and John C. Merriam in founding the Save-the-Redwoods League.

He was a principal leader of the American eugenics movement and was best known to the general public for his adherence to the theory of the superiority so-called 'Nordic' races. From 1922 to his death he served as vice-pres. of the Immigration Restriction League and chairman of the AES committee on selective immigration. He was widely cited as being a key architect of the 1924 immigration...
restriction law. He was a Founder of the AES and the Galton Society and a member of the Eugenics Research Assn. and served variously as pres., secretary, and trustee of all three organizations. He was also served as treasurer for the Second International Cong. of Eug. in 1921. He served on the AES Board from 1923 to 1930.

He wrote a number of widely read popular volumes on eugenics including the best selling, *The Passing of the Great Race* (1916) which went through four editions (1916, 1918, 1920, 1921) and was translated in a number of languages.


King served as a research assistant to Henry Fairfield Osborn (1899-1913). Gregory was closely associated throughout his career with the Am. Museum of Natural History and Columbia University. He was a mainstay in New York eugenic circles -- a member of the Executive Committee of the Galton Society and very active in the AES, serving on the board and advisory council from 1923 to 1935. He was pres. of the New York Academy of Medicine (1932-33); v.p. of section H. of the A.A.A.S. and v.p. of the Am. Society of Naturalists (1936). He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and pres. of the Am. Assn. of Physical Anthropology (1941-42).
Groves was the recognized pioneer among educators teaching college courses on sex and marriage. He and his wife Gladys H. Groves wrote over thirty books on the family, parenthood and child rearing. The bulk of his career was spent at the University of North Carolina where he began teaching on the family in 1927.

He began teaching sociology at the University of New Hampshire upon his graduation from Dartmouth. Between 1920 and 1927 he was a professor of sociology at Boston University where he started teaching the very first college credit courses on "preparation for family life" in 1923. He integrated the broader field of social hygiene in a popular college textbook Introduction to Mental Hygiene (1930). He also wrote innovative sociological texts on the history of women and the family in America. In 1942 he wrote, Christianity and the Family in which he stressed the need for a more practical understanding of the interests the family by the protestant ministry.

Groves wrote both popular and scholarly articles on the family for a wide range of journals and magazines including the American Journal of Sociology, Hygenia, Social Forces, American Family, Ladies' Home Journal, Good Housekeeping and Parents' Magazine. Groves was editor of Longmans, Green
Sociological Series from 1926 to 1940; and he is associate editor of *Social Forces* and of *Education*. He was corresponding editor of *Parents' Magazine* and a member of the editorial council of the *J. of Educational Sociology*.

From 1936 to 1938 he was pres. of the North Carolina Mental Hygiene Society and from 1938 to 1940 he was chairman of the Committee on the Family of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America. He was pres. of the National Council on Family Relations (1941).

Groves many books were used as textbooks for college courses on preparation for marriage. Following his work many colleges set up such courses. His own course at the University of North Carolina was described as one of the largest and most popular elective courses there. Groves courses deal with questions of heredity and fertility and he "deals out facts unflinchingly." The primary text for his course was Groves own text, *Marriage*. Groves described himself as an "independent Democrat.

* michael f. guyer (1874-1959) b. plattsburg, mo; zoologist. ed. b.s., chicago, 94, ph.d., 00; a.m., nebraska, 96, advisory council, 1923-35.

Guyer became chairman of the department of zoology at the University of Wisconsin in 1911, a position he held till his retirement in 1945. At Wisconsin he taught animal biology, heredity, cytology, and eugenics. His book *Being*
Well Born (1916) was a popular eugenics textbook which argued that there was a hereditary predisposition to crime, disease, and mental characteristics. Animal Biology (1931) was a "leading textbook of introductory zoology, going through four editions"

Guyer was interested in broadening medical education and in the early 1920s he was appointed to the National Commission on Medical Education and the Wisconsin Basic Science Board, an examining body for prospective physicians.


Hall was professor of physiology at Northwestern from 1895 to 1919 at which point he became emeritus. He was a dean of the medical faculty from 1901 to 1913 as well as medical director of the Bureau of Social Hygiene. He was member of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

Hall was the author of some twenty books which included text books in physiology and medicine such as Laboratory Guide to Physiology (1897); Textbook of Physiology (1899) etc. He also wrote both popular and scholarly works on reproduction, health and eugenics such as Sexual Hygiene
(1906), *Instead of Wild Oats* (1911), and *Constructive Eugenics* (1915).

Hall was pres. of the Am. Academy of Medicine (1904-05), the Am. Medical Society for the Study of Alcohol, and Other Narcotics (1903-1910), and the Health League of Chicago (1913). He was active in many health related organizations including the Life Extension Institute of America and the International Congress on Tuberculosis.

He was also a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts, pres. of the Child Conservation League and the U.S. Public Health Service between 1919 and 1929.

Frank Hamilton HANKINS (1877-1970) b. Wilshire, OH; sociologist. A.B. Baker U., 1901; Ph.D. Columbia, 1908; AES Board of Directors, 1940-??.

Hankins taught at Clark University from 1906 to 1922 and at Smith College from 1922 to 1946. He was pres. of the Eastern Sociological Society (1930-31), Am. Sociological Society (1938), and Population Assn. of America (1945). He was a member of the editorial Board of the *Birth Control Review*. He was on the Am. Committee of the International Population Union. A member of the Euthanasia Society of America and the National Committee for Planned Parenthood. He authored, *The Racial Basis of Civilization* in 1926 (translated into French in 1935) and *An Introduction to the Study of Society* (1928, rev. edit. 1935).

Mrs. Harriman was the sole heir at fifty-eight of E. H. Harriman (d. 1909) whose estate was estimated at between seventy and one hundred million dollars. She took charge of the business empire as well as assuming responsibility for diverting a portion of the fortune to charity.

Mrs. Harriman did not believe in setting up large foundations on the model of the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations. Instead, she personally supervised the Harriman philanthropy. Inundated with requests for funds she commissioned William H. Allen, a director of the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York City to do a survey of American philanthropy. The result was Modern Philanthropy: A Study of Efficient Appealing and Giving (1912) which criticized waste and duplication in philanthropy. In the Forward written by Mrs. Harriman she expressed her belief that the aim of charity was "to insure the equal opportunity for all to become efficient."

Influenced by her daughter, Mary Rumsey, Mrs. Harriman became the single largest individual donor to eugenic causes giving over half a million dollars to establish the Eugenics Record Office in 1910. She was an active member of the
board of visitors of Letchworth Village, a state institution for the care of retarded children in New York. She was also supported a project to set up a Committee on Public Health under the direction of the New York Academy of Medicine.

James) Arthur HARRIS (1880-1930) b. Plantsville, OH; botanist, biometrician. Harris was descended from old American stock of English origin. On his mother's side he was descended from John Lambert, the noted English general under John Cromwell and Quaker ancestry on his fathers side. He was a Unitarian. Ed. A.B., Univ. of Kan., 01, A.M., 02; Ph.D., Washington Univ. St. Louis, 03. Advisory council, 1925-30.

In 1907 Harris joined the staff of the Station for Experimental Evolution with the title botanist. He remained with the Station until 1924 when he left to become head of the Department of Botany at the University of Minnesota.

He studied biometry with Karl Pearson in London in 1908 and 1909 and became a leading champion of biometry in America. In 1921 the University of Oxford conferred on him the Weldon Medal. He was very active in scientific societies and served as pres. of the Am. Society of Naturalists in 1926. At the time of his death he was member-at-large of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the NRC.

Harrison taught at Bryn Mawr, Johns Hopkins, and Yale. His major contributions were in experimental embryology. He studied the development of the nervous system. He was managing editor of the *J. of Experimental Zoology* (from 1903); trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, MA. (from 1908); pres. of the Am. Assn. of Anatomists (1911-13); Am. Society of Naturalists (1912-13), and a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was also on the Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research as well as numerous other scientific societies.

*Clarence* Floyd HAVILAND (1875-1930) b. Spencertown, NY; psychiatrist. Ed. High Sch., 93; M.D., Syracuse, 96. Advisory council, 1925-28. He was also a member of the Eugenics Research Assn.

After graduating from Fulton High School in 1893 Haviland entered Syracuse University Medical School. He received his M.D. in 1896. He went to work for public hospitals in New York City and in 1914 was commissioned by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to survey care of the insane in Pennsylvania. The survey was published as *Treatment and Care of the Insane in Pennsylvania* (1915).
In 1915 Haviland took charge of the Connecticut State Hospital at Middletown, Connecticut. Between 1916 and 1921, he was chairman of the executive committee of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene and in 1921 he was elected pres. of the Connecticut Conference on Social Work. In 1926 he returned to New York to become superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital and was chosen pres. of the Am. Psychiatric Assn. Despite not having any formal training in psychiatry, he was appointed professor of clinical psychiatry at the College of Physicians and Surgeon in New York in 1927.

As an influential member of the New York State Hospital Board he instituted a number of reforms in the care of the insane. He pushed for occupational therapy in all hospitals for the insane, investigations of care at state hospitals, training courses for doctors and nurses and a series of mental diagnostic clinics. He also designed a building plan to prevent overcrowding and give the best fire protection and he supervised the construction of two state hospitals based on these plans. He was very interested in social hygiene and eugenics. He was an editor of Modern Hospital between 1923 and 1930 and the author of a number of books.

*Samuel* J. Holmes (1868-1964) b. Henry, IL; zoologist, geneticist, eugenicist. Ed. B.S., California, 93; M.S., 94; Ph.D., Chicago, 97. Advisory council, 1923-35; AES Board of Directors, 1935-40.
Holmes taught for 27 years at the University of California. He was pres. of the Western Division of the AAAS; Am. Society of Zoologists; Am. Society of Naturalist and the Am. Eugenics Society. He was an active member of the Eugenics Research Assn.; Population Assn. of Am., and the Am. Genetics Assn. He was a Democrat.

Holmes was a leader in the eugenics movement and authored some of the most widely cited eugenics textbooks such as *The Trends of Race* (1921), *Studies in Evolution and Eugenics* (1923), *A Bibliography of Eugenics* (1924), and *The Eugenic Predicament* (1933). He also wrote a number of college biology texts such as *Studies in Animal Behavior* (1916) and *The Elements of Animal Biology* (1918). He was particularly concerned with the "Negro problem" and wrote *The Negroes Struggle for Survival* (1937) which predicted that Negroes would continue to move North and increase in numbers.

He was very concerned with the possible extinction of the "highly intelligent" and denounced the tendency of college graduates to have small families. He said that higher education was more devastating than war. In 1939 when he became pres. of the Western Division of the AAAS he urged the substitution of a Darwinian code of morals for the Judeo-Christian code. The *New York Times* obituary called him "one of the world's foremost authorities on zoology and
genetics, internationally known for his studies of animal heredity and behavior."


Hooton was at Oxford, England as a Rhodes scholar between 1910 and 1913 where his interest in physical anthropology was stimulated. Upon his return to the United States in 1913 he was appointed instructor in anthropology at Harvard. He remained at Harvard for rest of his life. From 1914 to his death he was curator of the Peabody Museum and in 1930 he was promoted to full professor.

Hooton was one of Harvard's most popular teachers and he trained many graduate students. He devoted special attention to the analysis of racial characteristics: the biological results of race mixing, criminal anthropology, and the relation of crime to race and nationality in the United States. He developed new methods of racial analysis by the application of statistics to morphological data. Using these techniques he and his students conducted
investigations into the biological results of race mixture in Negro-white crosses in the United States.

Hooton conducted the most extensive examination of criminals made up to 1930. He spent three years (1927-1930) collecting data from ten states on 17,000 criminals and spent nine years analyzing the data. He concluded that criminals were physically inferior to the general population and could be differentiated according to the type of crime they committed and that different races exhibited varied criminal propensities.

Hooton was author of numerous books and articles including, *Up from the Ape* (1931) and *Crime and Man* (1939). He ranked as one of the world's leading anthropologists and his view that heredity was more important than environment had a profound impact on anthropology. He expressed grave concerns over the dysgenic trend in births which resulted from biological degenerates not only being "coddled by well-intentioned busybodies but permitted to reproduce their kind."

*Lucien Howe* (1848-1928) b. Standish, ME; ophthalmic surgeon. Howe was a descendant of Andrew Turnbull, one of the first English settlers in Florida following the termination of Spanish rule. Through his father he was descended from John Howe, an early settler in Sudbury, Mass. in 1639. Howe was a Unitarian. Ed. A.B., Bowdoin, 70,
A.M., 73; M.D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Advisory council, 1923-35.

After a period of study in Europe under Helmholtz and others at Heidelberg, Berlin, and Vienna, he began practicing in Buffalo, N.Y. In 1876 he established the Buffalo eye and ear infirmary which he ran for the next fifty years.

Howe's contributions to both the science and the practice of ophthalmology were important. He secured enactment of a law making it obligatory to wash the eyes of new-borns to prevent blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum. This preventive treatment saved the sight of numerous new-borns in New York State and was copied by seventeen states within Howe's lifetime. It became virtually a universal practice.

Howe was pres. of the Am. Ophthalmological Society in 1914-15 and the only America ever to be elected honorary pres. of the French Ophthalmological Society. Howe was very active in the Eugenics movement, serving as pres. of the Eugenics Research Assn. (1928), a member of the AES Committee on Selective Immigration and author of a law to preventive the procreation of the hereditary blind.

*Arles HRDLICKA (1869-1943) b. Humpolec, Bohemia; anthropologist. Ed. M.D., Eclectic Medical College of New York, 1892. He was a member of the AES Sub-Committee on
Anthropometry along with E.A. Hooton. Advisory council, 1923-35.

He emigrated to New York with his father at fourteen. For six years he worked in a cigar factory and attended school at night before entering medical school in 1888. He graduated at the top of his class. After practicing for a few years on the lower east side he took a position as a research intern at the new State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, New York.

Hrdlicka's interest in anthropology began here when his autopsies began show differences in anatomical structure based on the type of insanity. Hrdlicka went to Europe to study under Leon Manouvrier in Paris in 1896. Upon his return to New York he planned to carry out a study of 40,000 mental patients in state institutions. Hrdlicka was diverted from this work after being invited to join an Am. Museum of Natural History sponsored expedition to Mexico where Hrdlicka became interested in racial differences in body types.

Hrdlicka studied a number of Indian and Eskimo populations and traveled extensively. He had a tremendous influence on anthropology as founder and editor of the Am. Journal of Physical Anthropology (1918-1942) and as founder and first pres. of the American Assn. of Physical Anthropologists (1930-31).
Seth King HUMPHREY (1864-1932) b. Fairbault, MN; author and inventor; of English descendants who arrived in the colonies about 1630. Ed. He graduated public school in Fairbault, a mill town. Advisory council, 1923-35.

Humphrey invented a compact mill elevator -- the Humphrey Elevator in 1887. He went to work as a land surveyor for South Dakota and eventually made a study of the U.S. government's western lands. His findings were published in The Indian Dispossessed (1905). He also wrote Mankind (1917) based on eugenic theories which was republished as The Racial Prospect in 1920. He also contributed to the Atlantic Monthly. He was unmarried.


Hunter came to the U.S. in 1892 as an actuary for the New York Life Insurance Company (1892-1941). By 1926 he was a vice-pres. of the company and by 1931 he was a member of the executive committee of the company. He was a delegate of the U.S. government to the International Congresses of Actuaries in Austria, Holland, Britain and France. He was pres. of the Actuarial Society of America (1916-1918). He was a Unitarian.

Ellsworth HUNTINGTON (1876-1947) b. Galesburg, IL; geographer, geologist; a descendant of Simon Huntington who

Huntington taught at Yale from 1907 to 1945. He was a special correspondent for Harpers Magazine and a research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He served as pres. of the AES between 1934-38, director of the Population Assn. of America and chairman of the AES Committee on Biologic Genealogy. He traveled throughout Asia, Europe, Africa, and Latin America. He authored numerous monographs and textbooks. In all he wrote 28 books and over 340 articles.

From 1910 on Huntington began to express concern that the quality of the human race was on the decline as a result of the rapid multiplication of degenerate humans. He argued that every possible measure should be taken to increase the birth rate of "our old Nordic population as compared with our new Mediterranean and Alpine populations." He was a significant force in the AES for over a quarter of a century. He was a charter member of the organization and chaired the Committee on Biologic Genealogy. He was pres. of the AES between 1934 and 1938. He also served as director of the Population Assn. of America.

Huntington was pres. of the Ecological Society of America (1917), the Assn. of Am. Geographers (1923) and
served as a member of the NRC in both geology and geography (1919-1922) and biology and agriculture (1921-1924). He was a member of the Connecticut Planned Parenthood League.


Huntsman was a member of the Royal Society of Canada. He was pres. of the Am. Fisheries Society (1936-37), v.p. of Section D of the British Assn. for the Advancement of Science.

Huntsman was an early ecologist. He was director of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and in that post he studied the management of wild populations of salmon and other fish. His major work was Life and the Universe (1959).


Hurty was a druggist for Eli Lilly in Paris, Ill. Between 1875-79 he was foreman of the pharmaceutical works of Johnstone and Lilly of Indianapolis. In 1879 he opened his own pharmacy in Indianapolis. While running his pharmacy he also lectured on physics and chemistry and held
the chair of hygiene at the Medical College of Indiana where he was graduated in 1892.

Hurty founded the School of Pharmacy at Purdue in 1881, serving as dean for two years. Governor Mathews appointed him secretary of the state board of health and state commissioner of health in 1896 and he served in that capacity until 1922 when he resigned to run for the state legislature. He served one term in the legislature.

Through his efforts Indiana passed the country's first food and drug law in 1889. He was also instrumental in the passage of numerous laws affecting public health including laws relating to the quarantine of the sick, medical school inspections, inspection of sanitary conditions in public schools and food production industries, regulation to protect infants from blindness (see Lucien Howe), and the establishment of a hygiene laboratory.

He fought for the states sterilization law passed in 1907, the first in the nation, which was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court in 1921. Dr. Hurty was pres. of the Am. Public Health Assn. and was a major figure in Indiana public health. His writings included Life and Health (1906) and The Indiana Baby Book (1913). He also wrote a column that appeared in the Indianapolis News between 1923-24 under the title, "Doctors Advice."

Hutchinson served as the State health officer for Oregon from 1903 to 1905; pres. of the Am. Academy of Medicine (15-16) and editor of vis Medictrix (1890-91). About 1905 he moved to New York City to devote himself entirely to writing. From 1907 to 1909 he was professor of clinical medicine at New York Polyclinic. He was a prolific writer, turning out some nine volumes, numerous articles in both American and British magazines, and contributing syndicated articles to the daily press. His name was familiar to millions of readers as an interpreter of medical information to the layman. He also lectured extensively and was politically active. Although he wrote on a wide range of health and science issues, his main interest was in preventive medicine.

He was the author of The Gospel According to Darwin (1898), Community Hygiene (1915) and many popular books on health care such as Building Strong Bodies (1924) and the New Handbook of Health (1926).

Walter Belknap JAMES (1858-1927) b. Baltimore, MD; physician. His father was founder of one of the largest lumber company in the country and pres. of the Citizens'

James received his M.D. in 1883 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He spent two years in Europe studying with Virchow and Koch. Besides a large private practice he lectured at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1889-1918. He also ran a sanatorium for Tubercular patients in upstate New York.

James was a leading promoter of the large scale Medical Center in Washington Heights and was an active member of the New York State hospital development commission which was established in 1915. He was the first chairman of the state commission on mental defectives (1918). He served for a number of years as pres. of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of the N.Y. Charity Aid Assn. He was a trustee of the Am. Museum of Natural History as well as a member of the executive committee, the committee on building and the African Hall collection. He was a fellow of the National Geographic Society, pres. of the New York Academy of Medicine (1915-18).

Mrs. Wortham JAMES (no dates). No biographical data available. She was a member of the Executive Committee of the Eugenics Research Assn. She chaired the program committee for the 1926 and 1927 joint annual meeting of the ERA and AES. Advisory council, 1923-35.
*Helen Hartley JENKINS (1860-1934) b. N.Y.C., NY; philanthropist; of old New York blue-blood stock, she was a member of the Society of Cincinnati and Daughter of the American Revolution. Her grandfather helped establish the Assn. for Improving the Conditions of the Poor and her father founded the Hartley House Settlement. Ed. M.A., Trinity College, Hartford. She was a member of the AES committee on Finance. Advisory council, 1923-30.

Her main interests were child welfare and higher education. She served as pres. of the Hartley Corporation, Trustee of Teachers' College, Columbia University, v.p. Hartley House Settlement. She established a number of public hospitals and donated hundreds of thousands of dollars to charity in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. She gave generously to support higher education founding the school of nursing at Columbia University. She fought for "clean city government" and was involved in prison reform and automobile traffic control.

In 1943 Mrs. Jenkins was one of the key supporters of the Fusion movement which elected John P. Mitchel Mayor of New York. She was also a keen supporter of Thomas Mott Osborne in prison welfare work and a close friend of Lewis E. Lawes Warden of Sing Sing. She was a member of the National Prison Assn. She was pres. of the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1923. She created the Hartley Corporation for philanthropic work. She was
chairman of the Committee on Social Hygiene of the National Committee on Prisons, on the executive committee of the New York State Prison Committee. She was also involved in numerous patriotic organizations such as the Founders and Patriots of America, Colonial Dames and Daughters of 1812.


Jennings did post-doctoral work at Jena and Naples. He spent the bulk of his career at Johns Hopkins (1906-1938). He wrote nine books which included two specifically related to eugenics Prometheus or Biology and the Advancement of Man (1925) and The Biological Basis of Human Nature (1930). At various times he was editor of the J. of Experimental Zoology, J. of Animal Behavior, Biological Bulletin, and Human Biology and Genetics. Between 1922-1925 he was on the executive committee of the NRC's section on biology and agriculture. He was pres. of the Am. Society of Zoologists (1908-9) and Am. Society of Naturalists (1910-11). Jennings resigned from the AES Advisory Council in 1925 after severely criticizing H. H. Laughlin's analysis of immigration data. He was one of the biologists of the time who publicly criticized eugenics.
*Albert Johnson (1869-1957) b. Springfield, IL; editor and politician; Ed. Johnson graduated high school in Hiawatha, Kansas and learned the printers trade on the side. Advisory council and Board of Directors, 1923-35.

He went to work for a number of newspapers moving to Seattle, Washington when S. Albert Perkins, the Republican National committeeman from the state selected Johnson to edit his Tacoma News. In 1912 Johnson earned a reputation after leading a citizens' movement that broke up the IWW strike that had paralyzed the lumber industry. He ran for Congress, crusading against immigration and radicalism. He defeated the incumbent, a Republican who ran as a Progressive. In 1913 he began a 22 year tenure as Congressman from the Third District of Washington. Johnson led the immigration restriction movement in the 1920s and was elected pres. of the Eugenics Research Assn. in 1923. The Johnson-Reed Act (Immigration Restriction Act of 1924) became law on 26 May 1924.

*Roswell Johnson (1877-??) b. Buffalo, NY; geologist; Ed. B.S. Chicago, 00; M.S., Wisconsin, 03. Advisory council, 1923-27; Pres. 1927; Board of Directors, 1928-35.

Johnson was an investigator for the Station for Experimental Evolution between 1905-08 and specialist in oil production at the U. of Pittsburgh. Johnson was very active in the Eugenics movement. He served on the AES Advisory Council from 1923 to 1935. He was a member of the AES
Committee on Selective Immigration, Committee on Eugenic and Dysgenic Effects of Birth Regulation (1926), and a member of the AES Board of Directors between 1929-32. He was a member of the Am. Genetic Assn. and the Eugenics Research Assn. He co-authored *Applied Eugenics* (1918) with Paul Popenoe.

*Cheney Church Jones (1880-1954) b. Richardson County, NE; social worker; Ed. A.B., Doane Coll.; LL.B., Yale, 09; LL.D., Doane, 33. Advisory council, 1927-35.

Jones served as a Special Agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Boston 1909-13. Editor of the *Little Wanderers Advocate* 1923-1951. Jones was mainly concerned with child welfare issues and worked in Boston, Cleveland, and Minneapolis. He was a member of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection 1929-30 and the official delegate from Massachusetts to the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, 1939-40. He was pres. of the Child Welfare League of America 1929-32, National Committee for Mental Hygiene and on the executive committee of the National Conference of Social Work, 1939-42.

*David Starr Jordan (1851-1931) b. Gainsville, NY; Ichthyologist, educator. His first American ancestor was Rufus Jordan who arrived in the Colonies from Devonshire about 1700. Ed. M.S., Cornell, 72; M.D., Ind. Med. Coll., 75; Ph.D., Butler, 78. Advisory council, 1923-30.
Jordan achieved international recognition in education, science, and peace activism. He has been called a poet, reformer, and minor prophet of democracy. He was the first pres. of Stanford University (1891-1913) and Chancellor (1913-16). He was chief director of the World Peace Foundation (1910-1914) and extremely active in anti-imperialist and anti-war activities. He had an international reputation and travelled extensively. He authored at least two dozen books and wrote voluminously for journals and periodical of all kinds. He was one of the original Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, pres. of the AAAS, the National Educational Assn., the Indiana Academy of Science, and the California Academy of Science. He was v.p. of the English Eugenics Education Society and served on the AES Committee on Eugenics and War (1924). He believed that war had a dysgenic effect. He was also a member of the Eugenics Research Assn.


Jordan specialized in histology and embryology. He taught at the University of Virginia from 1907 to 1949 and lived in Charlottesville. He advanced to Professor of anatomy, director of the Anatomical Labs at the University
and Dean of the Department of Medicine. He was 1st v.p. of the Am. Assn. of Anatomists (1936-38), member of the Am. Genetics Assn., pres. of the Virginia Academy of Science in 1937, and a member of the NRC (1927-33).


Mrs. Otto Kahn was an important contributor to the AES. Besides being a patron of the arts she was director of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She was a patron of the Women’s Trade Union League and a supporter of the Country Home for Convalescent Babies. She was active in the Federation of Women’s Clubs, served on the state committee to investigate milk safety in New York in 1939. She was an executive member of the New York Women’s Division of the Committee for the Marshall Plan.

Her husband was a noted investment banker and senior partner at Kuhn, Loeb & Co. She was the daughter of Abraham Wolff of Morristown, N.J. and was undoubtedy of Jewish origins, although the New York Times obituary studiously avoids mention of her religion and it is quite possible that either she or her parents converted to Christianity. Her husband is referred to as a Christian convert.

Keen studied in Europe between 1864 and 1866. Private practice in Philadelphia and lecturer at Jefferson Med. Coll. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Surgeons in England and the Surgical Society of Paris. Manager of the Am. Baptist Publication Society and trustee of Crozer Theological Seminary of Brown University. He wrote extensively for professional periodicals and wrote a number of standard texts including editing Gray's Anatomy. Keen was in ill health from 1923 to his death in 1934. Although he was not able to devote time to the society he was willing to lend his name to the council.


Kelly was a student of Thorndike. He collaborated with Terman on the Stanford-Binet and was pres. of the Am. Psychometric Society (1938-9) and author of numerous important texts on psychometrics including Fundamentals of Statistics (1947). He was considered the leading statistical psychologists of the 1920s. He was a firm believer in eugenics and wrote a number of eugenical works including Mental Aspects of Delinquency (1917), The Influence of Nurture upon Native Differences (1926). President of the Psychometric Society (1938-39).

Kellogg was a member of the AES Committee on Finance (1926). He was a mainstay of the AES and served in numerous capacities over the years. He was also a member of the Eugenics Research Assn.

Kellogg ran the Battle Creek Sanitarium which was recognized as one of the world's leading health institutions. Over 300,000 people visited the Sanatorium from all over the world during Kellogg's tenure as director and chief surgeon. He studied under the most celebrated surgeons of Europe in London, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Berne, Leningrad and Prague. He personally performed over 20,000 operations and was recognized as one of America's leading surgeons.

In 1906 Kellogg founded the Am. Medical Missionary Board and in 1914 changed the name to the Race Betterment Foundation. The Race Betterment Foundation quickly became one of America's leading eugenic organizations. It sponsored three national eugenic conferences in 1914, 1915, and 1923. These conferences brought together hundreds of leading eugenicists from around the country and published the proceedings in a number of volumes. The Foundation also published the journal Good Health. The Foundation also
established the Battle Creek College which specialized in training public health experts. The college folded in 1938 due to financial difficulties.

Kellogg published over 25 books including many books on diet, practical hygiene, and eugenics. Besides being editor of Good Health he edited Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review. He was a member of the Michigan State Board of Health between 1878-1890 and 1912-18. Kellogg established a Mission in Chicago to work with tenement dwellers. He had no natural children but he adopted eight children and established a Home for Orphans in Battle Creek.

Kellogg's father was an abolitionist and Baptist. He later became a Seventh Day Adventist and J. H. Kellogg was raised in a strict and religious atmosphere. Kellogg was excommunicated from the Adventist Church in 1907 as a result of a battle over control of the Sanitarium. In the early years of the century hundreds of prominent Americans such as J. C. Penny and C. W. Barron regularly came to the Sanitarium to be rejuvenated. Kellogg invented granola. His early sex education manual, Plain Facts about Sexual Life (1877) sold over a million copies. His wife Ella was an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

*Vernon Lyman KELLOGG (1867-1937) b. Emporia, KS; zoologist. Relative of J. H. Kellogg, descended from Joseph Kellogg who came to the colonies in 1651. Ed. B.S., Kansas, 89; M.S., 92; Cornell, 91-92; Liepzig, 93-94, 97-98; Paris,
Kellogg was a member of the Eugenics Committee and active in the Society as a member of the Committee on Biologic Genealogy. Advisory council, 1923-35.

In 1890 Kellogg became assistant professor of entomology at the University of Kansas. By 1896 he was a full professor at Stanford University. He was an intimate friend of David Starr Jordan, pres. of Stanford, and they collaborated on a number of scientific works. He wrote upwards of 200 books and articles. He joined with Herbert Hoover on the Commission for Relief in Belgium and Northern France in 1915. With the entry of the U.S. into the War Kellogg served with Hoover on the U.S. Food Administration and during the same period was active in the formation of the NRC. He became chairman of the division of agriculture, biology, forestry, zoology and fisheries. In 1920 he became permanent secretary of the NRC until 1931 when failing health forced him to resign. Kellogg was a major influence in the NRC and had an international reputation and a member of the executive committee of the International Research Council. He was a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation and Brookings Institute. A fellow of the AAAS and member of the International Health Board and several League of Nation committees. Kellogg had one child.

King was a professor of anatomy Wistar Institute 08-48. An internationally-known zoologist. Her most famous work was on 150 generations of inbred rats. She was a v.p. of the Am. Soc. of Zoologists (1937). She was also a member of the Am. Genetic Assn. and the Eugenics Research Assn. King never married and had no children. Few of the professional women in this group were married. Apparently marriage and professional career were not compatible at this time.


Kofoid served as Director of the Biological Station at the U of Illinois, Havana, IL., 95-00. He moved to U of Calif. in 1901. He specialized in plankton and pelagic life of the Pacific Ocean. He was one of the founders of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, CA. He helped establish the Biological Abstracts and served as editor of the biology section for many years. He was an associate editor of Isis.


LaRue served as Professor of Psychology and head of the Department of Education of the State Teachers Coll., East Stroudsburg, 1911-49. He was a Member of the Nat. Comm. for
Mental Hygiene and Am. Genetic Assoc. He wrote Outline of the Study of the Self [w/ Yerkes] (1914). Wrote several other books on psychology. He was a Unitarian and had one child. LaRue was a member of the Eugenics Research Assn.’s Committee on the Genetic Basis of Human Behavior.

*Harry Hamilton LAUGHLIN (1880-1943) b. Oskaloosa, IA; eugenicist. Ed. B.S., North Missouri State Normal Sch., 00; M.S., Princeton, 16; Sc.D., 17. Laughlin served in numerous capacities in the Advisory council and Board of Directors, 1923-39.

Dir. Eugenics Record Office, leading expert on eugenic sterilization. Laughlin graduated Kirksville Normal School with a B.S. in science education and became principle of the local high school. In 1910 Davenport chose Laughlin to be superintendent of the ERD. Laughlin served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Eugenics Research Assn. He was co-editor with Davenport of the Eugenical News. He was major figure in eugenics playing especially important roles in the passage of eugenic sterilization laws and immigration restriction. He was appointed eugenics expert of the House Committee on Immigration and expert eugenics agent of the Chicago Municipal Court. Laughlin was married but had no children. By 1939 it was clear that he was suffering from a form of epilepsy.

*William LAWRENCE (1850-1941) b. Boston, MA; Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts. His ancestors were farmers. His
two grandfathers came to Boston in their youth and became successful merchants. His father was an admirer of John Brown and active in the effort to make Kansas a free state. In recognition of those efforts Lawrence, Kansas, was named after him. Ed. A.B., Harvard, 71; B.D., Episcopal Theol. Sch., 75. Advisory council, 1923-35.

William Lawrence was one of the few Episcopal ministers who protested against child labor in the 1870s and 1880s. He was elected Bishop of Massachusetts in 1893 and served in that post for thirty-four years. He was regarded as a leading liberal within the Church as well as one of the ablest administrators of his time. He was noted for his ability to raise large sums of money for worthwhile causes which included millions of dollars for the Church Pension Fund. His fund raising was very modern, taking advantage of publicity agent Ivy Lee. He served as Trustee of Wellesley College. Lawrence was an important associate of Harvard College. He served as pres. of the Alumni Assn. and from 1913 to 1931 he was a fellow of the seven member Harvard Corporation. In that capacity he secured a five million dollar gift from George F. Baker to found the Harvard Business School. Lawrence was a close political associate of Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (one of his Harvard classmates). In 1927 Lawrence campaigned for the pardon of Sacco and Vanzetti. He was one of the few members of the Society who took the eugenics credo personally. He was married and had eight children.

Between 1900 and 1935 Lillie was a professor of zoology and embryology at the University of Chicago. He was also head of the dept. of zoology and marine biology at Woods Hole (1893-97). He became director of the Marine Biological Laboratory in 1908 and was elected pres. of the corporation in 1926 (1926-42). He was v.p. of the AAAS in 1914, pres. of the National Academy of Sciences (1935-39), Chairman of the NRC (1935-36). He was pres. of the Am. Soc. of Naturalists (1914) and Am. Soc. of Zoologist (1905-08). He was managing editor of the Biological Bulletin (1912-26).


Little was no dilettante in the field of eugenics. He was Secretary General and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Second International Eugenics Congress; an early member of the Eugenics Committee, and later a member of the AES Advisory Council. Little was an active member of the AES and served as pres. of the Society between 1928-29. In 1925 he served as Director of the Am. Birth Control League and the Population Assn. of America; vice-pres. of
the Social Hygiene Assn. and on the Executive Committee of
the first World Population Conference in Geneva in 1927;
pres. of the Race Betterment Congress in 1928 and 1929. He
also served as pres. of the International Neo-Malthusian
League in 1925 and a member of the Euthanasia Society of
America (1930-43) and the Eugenics Research Assn.

Little had a distinguished career in science and
academia serving as a research associate in genetics and
cancer research at Harvard between 1910 and 1916; an
assistant dean of Harvard (1916-17); Associate in
Comparative Pathology at Harvard Medical School (1917-18).
In 1921 he became assistant director of the Station for
Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor. At the age of
34 he left the laboratory to become pres. of the University
of Maine. In 1925 he became pres. of the University of
Michigan. At Michigan he fought with politicians over
issues of disposal of educational funds and academic
freedom. In 1929 Little resigned from the University of
Michigan and took over the newly created Roscoe B. Jackson
Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research. Little had
persuaded Jackson, the founder of the Hudson Motor Company
to build the laboratory for him. When Jackson died his
children and friends completed the project in his honor. In
the same year Little became managing director of the Am.
Society for the Control of Cancer.

Lloyd taught in the United States for a number of years before moving to McGill in Montreal where he taught from 1912 to 1934 (emeritus after 34). He traveled extensively on botanical expeditions for various organizations such as the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the N.Y. Botanical Gardens. He was the editor of The Plant World (05-08) and Secretary and vice-pres. of section G of the AAAS (1923). He was pres. of the Am. Society of Plant Physiology in 1927 and chairman of section V of the Royal Society in 1922.


Lorimer was a Research Fellow of the Eugenics Research Assn., 1930-34. Lorimer was an important figure in the organization of the Population Assn. of America. He served as secretary from 1934-39 and as pres. from 1946-47. Prof. of Sociology at the Graduate School of Sociology, Am. U., 1938-64. Author of Dynamics of Population, 1934 (with Frederick Osborn) and Foundations of American Population Policy, 1940 (with E. Wilson and L. Kiser).

Lynch served as Pastor of Pilgrims Church in N.Y.C. between 1903 and 1908. He was editor of Christian Work (06-26); on the editorial staff of the Yale Divinity Quarterly (20-24); Am. Scandinavian Rev. (21-29); and Christian Century (26-27). A founder and secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship (14-26), he was a well-known peace activist serving in numerous capacities at peace conferences held around the world and active in many international relief efforts. He was author of The Peace Problem (1911); Through Europe on the Eve of the War (1914); Mobilizing for Peace (1924) and other works.


MacIver was Professor of social science at Barnard between 1927 and 1936; Professor of political science and sociology Columbia, 1929-50. He later served as pres. of the New School for Social Research. He was described as a humanist in an age of behaviorists and a giant in the field of sociology. He was author of 17 books and numerous articles. His name appears on the letterhead and on various...
pamphlet produced by the Society but he apparently never attended a Board meeting.


He was one of the most prominent reform rabbis in America at the time serving as rabbi for Congregation Mishkan Israel (1914-23) in New Haven and Chicago’s Sinai Temple (1923-62). He lectured at Yale and U. of Chicago.

In addition to his educational and rabbinical activities he was active in numerous organizations concerned with religion and social problems. He was Vice-Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, a member of the board of governors of Hebrew Union College, a founder of B’nai B’rith Hillel Foundation, and a founder of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Founder of the Am. Birth Control League (later Planned Parenthood); a member of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. He was associate editor of Unity, editor of the ethics department of the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia and a contributing editor to the family magazine, World Unity.

He was a member of the AES Committee on Cooperation with Clergymen from 1926 on. The committee which included thirty-five clergymen contained one other Jewish representative, Rabbi De Sola Pool. The committee oversaw
the publication of regular articles which appeared in the
religious press and judged the yearly eugenic sermon
contests for the AES.

† Clarence Erwin McClung (1870-1946) b. Clayton, CA;
zoologist. His first American ancestor, James McClung came
to Lancaster, Pa. from Ireland in 1740. Ed. B.A., 89, M.A.,
98; Ph.D., University of Kansas, 03. He did further
graduate work at Columbia University in 1897 and the
University of Chicago in 1899. Advisory council, 1923.

McClung began teaching histology at Kansas in 1896 and
was a full professor by 1906. He also served as curator of
the collection of vertebrate paleontology and between 1902
and 1906 was acting dean of the medical school. Between
1912 and 1940 he was professor of zoology and director of
the zoological laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania.
He was managing editor of the J. of Morphology for twenty
years. He did important work on the mechanism of heredity
in relation to sex determination. As early as 1901 he was
recognized as a leading authority on sex determination. His
work on chromosomes and its relation to heredity was
particularly important.

McClung was a major figure in American science. He was
a member of the board of editors of Acta Zoologica,
Cytologia, pres. of the Board of Biological Abstracts (25-
33). He was a member of the AAAS and the NAS; v.p. of
section F (26); pres. of the Am. Society of Zoologists (14);
Am. Society of Naturalists (27). He was chairman of the division of biology of the NRC and between 1923-27, he was pres. of the Union of Am. Biological Societies. He was a Trustee at Woods Hole and a member of the advisory board of the Wistar Institute as well as the Cancer Research Institute in Philadelphia. He was a Congregationalist and Republican and had two daughters.


McDougall was an active eugenicist. In February 1925 he delivered a talk before the Galton Society on the topic of "Racial Psychology" in which he criticized behaviorists, social psychologists, Bolsheviks, and Jews for discounting racial influence on psychology. McDougall claimed that race was all important.

McDougall was influential in both England and America teaching at both Oxford (1902-20) and Harvard (1920-27). He traveled with the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to the Torres Straits to study the "sensory capacity" of the natives. He furthered traveled through Borneo and published a two volume work with Charles R. Hose entitled The Pagan Tribes of Borneo (1912). He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1912.
In 1900 McDougall studied experimental psychology with G.E. Müller in Göttingen and was greatly influenced by the work of William James. McDougall published a number of important works which brought him wide recognition. Among them were *Physiological Psychology* (1905); *An Introduction to Social Psychology* (1908); *Psychology, the Study of Behavior* (1912) and *The Group Mind* (1920). In 1920 McDougall accepted a position at Harvard in psychology. Based on the Army I.Q. tests McDougall published *Is America Safe for Democracy?* in 1921. In this work he openly proclaimed the superiority of the Nordic race and called for a vigorous eugenic program. McDougall was always somewhat out of phase with other American psychologists. For seventeen years he did experimental work trying to prove the inheritance of acquired characteristics. McDougall's best known works are *Outline of Psychology* (1923) and *Outline of Abnormal Psychology* (1926). McDougall held some unorthodox views which included a belief in para-psychology and for some thirty years he carried on research in this area. His work had much greater influence on the public at large and non-academic philosophers and theologians than on academic psychologists. He mixed beliefs in indeterminacy and free will with instinct and inheritance and related these to theories of race. He was a Unitarian, married and had five children.

† John C(ampbell) MERRIAM (1869-1945) b. Hopkington, IA; paleontologist, educator, administrator. His mother, a
schoolteacher, had grown up in Scotland. His father was from old American stock. Ed. B.S., Lenox Coll., 87; Ph.D., Munich, 93. Advisory council, 1923-35.

He was an active member of the AES and the Galton Society. About once a month he would travel from Washington to New York to attend the meetings of the Galton Society. Merriam was pres. of the Pacific Division of the AAAS (19-20), Geological Society (20), and Am. Paleontological Society (17).

Merriam began teaching paleontology and histology in 1894 at the University of California. He rose to full professor by 1912. He played a key role in the development of paleontology on the west coast and became a major politician of science. Between 1920 and 1938 Merriam served as the pres. of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He was chairman of the Committee on Government Relations of the National Academy of Science. From 1933 to 1935 he served on F.D.R.'s Scientific Advisory Board. He was also an ardent conservationist. In 1917 along with H. F. Osborn and Madison Grant he helped establish the Save-the-Redwoods League. He served as pres. of the League for 25 years. Merriam was a Congregationalist and Republican.

Metcalf taught at Goucher between 1893 and 1906 and Oberlin from 1906-14. He was a Research Assoc. and prof. in Zoology at Hopkins from 1924 on. He studied in Naples and Germany (06-8) and served as a Trustee of the Marine Biological Lab at Woods Hole. He was Chairman of the NRC section in Biology and Agriculture (24-25), a member of the Am. Genetics Assn., Pres. of the Am. Soc. of Zoologists (18, sec-treas. 02-09), and a member of the Child Hygiene Assn. His work dealt mainly with Protozoa, Tunicata, and Mollusca.


Meyer was an active member of the AES. He served as pres. of the Eugenics Research Assn. between 1916-1917. He attended the Baltimore Conference on Birth Control in 1923 and edited the papers of the conference for publication in 1925.

Meyer came to the U.S. in 1892 shortly after receiving his M.D. from Zurich. In the United States he quickly gained a reputation as a leading psychiatrist and in 1902 was appointed director of the Pathological Service of the New York State Hospital at Ward’s Island. By 1910 he was already recognized as one of America’s foremost psychiatrists and was invited to become professor of psychiatry and director of the newly endowed Psychiatric
clinic at Johns Hopkins. He remained at Johns Hopkins until his retirement in 1941. He suggested the term "mental hygiene" and helped establish the National Committee on Mental Hygiene in 1909. He served as its pres. from 1940 to 1943. He also helped establish the International Committee for Mental Hygiene of which he was pres. from 1937 to 1947. He was a member of the editorial boards of the J. of Comparative Neurology; J. of Criminal Law and Criminology and the Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry. He was pres. of the Am. Psychiatric Assoc. (27-28); Am. Neurological Assoc. (22); N.Y. Psychiatric Soc. (05-07). He was a Zwinglian Protestant (his father was a minister).


Morgan taught at Mt. Holyoke from 1914 to 1947 (Chairman 1916-47). She did summer research at Woods Hole (18, 19, 21, 23). Morgan was interested in ecology and conservation. She was one of three women included in the 1933 edition of Am. Men of Science, 5th ed. She was an active member of the AES serving on the Committee on Formal Education in 1926. She was a member of the Am. Social Hygiene Assn. and the Nat. Committee on Policies in Conservation. She was a Congregationalist.

Morgan was one of America's leading civil engineers. He was a conservationist with a national reputation. He drafted water drainage and conservation laws which were adopted in six states. He supervised over 75 water control projects including an eight million dollar Federal project in Arkansas. He was appointed pres. of Antioch College in 1920 and served in that post till 1936. He was an admirer of Edward Bellamy, the utopian socialist and authored Edward Bellamy, A Biography (1944) and The Philosophy of Edward Bellamy (1945). He was v.p. of the Progressive Educational Assn. and the Am. Unitarian Assn. He authored over a dozen books as well as magazine articles for the popular press. He was an active member of the AES and was chairman of the Committee on Organization which drafted the AES Constitution in 1926.


Pastor of the Am. Church Berlin (09-10; 28-29). Member of the General Conf. of Methodists Churches five times


Nabours taught at U. of Chi. 1906 to 1912. Prof. and Head of Department of zoology at Kansas Agr. Coll. (Manhattan, Kan.) 1912-44; Congregationalist; four children. Elected a member of the Eugenics Research Assn. in 1923. He taught a course on heredity and Eugenics at Kansas State Agricultural College and participated in the Third Int. Congress of Eugenics in 1932.


Taught zoology at Minnesota 1884-1925. Curator of the zoological museum and zoologist for the Minn. Geological and Natural Hist. Survey, 87-19. He was an active Minnesota conservationist and surveyed the natural flora and fauna of Minnesota. He introduced the first course in animal
genetics to the University of Minnestoa and was able to attract funding to build a large zoology department.
Nachtrieb was a founding member of the Minnesota Eugenics Society in March 1923 and served as its secretary for most of his professional career. He was a fellow of the AAAS, a member of the Am. Genetics Assn., and the Eugenics Research Assn.


Neilson emigrated from Scotland to Canada and later to the United States. He taught English literature at Bryn Mawr, Harvard, and Columbia. He joined Charles W. Eliot as assoc. ed. of the fifty volume Harvard classics series. Published a number of books on English literature and edited the second edition of Webster’s New International Dictionary which appeared in 1934. He was reared in the Scottish Kirk but became a liberal in religion. He was pres. of Smith College between 1917 and 1939 and became one of the most influential college presidents of the day. He vastly improved Smith college expanding its facilities and raising its standards. He openly condemned the ethnic quotas which where prevalent at major universities. He was always an active liberal and was openly criticized at Smith for his defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. He was an active board member of the NAACP and headed its committee of 100 which
raised money for its legal work. He was a strong opponent of fascism and became director of the National Refugee Service.


Newman taught briefly at the University of Michigan and the U. of Texas. Between 1911 and 1940 he taught zoology and embryology at the U. of Chicago. He also served as Dean in the College of Sciences. He is best known for his work on twins with F.N. Freeman and K.J. Holzinger Twins: A Study of Heredity and Environment (1937). He also wrote Readings in Evolution, Genetics and Eugenics (1921) as well as popular text books such as Vertebrate Zoology (1919) and Outlines of General Zoology (1924). Newman was particularly concerned with the dangers of miscegenation.

* Harry Olson (1867-1935) b. Chicago, IL; judge. Ed. LL.B., Union Col., Chi., 91; LL.D. Lake Forest (IL) University, 23. Advisory council and Board of Directors, 1923-30.

Olson, a Republican and Lutheran, served as Assist. States Attorney in Cook Co. for eight years. He was Chief Justice Chicago Municipal Court, 1906-1930 and a Trustee of Northwestern University. Olson was a member of the inner circle of the AES leadership. He helped establish the
Psychopathic Laboratory of Chicago Municipal Court in 1914 and appointed Harry Laughlin its official eugenics expert. He was chairman of the AES committee on crime prevention and a regular at board meetings.

Frederick Henry Osborn (1889-1981) b. NY; business, eugenics, population control. His first paternal American ancestor was William Osborn who came to America from England in 1684 and settled in Salem, MA. His father, William Church Osborn was the brother of Henry Fairfield Osborn. Ed. A.B., Princeton, 10; post-grad. Trinity Coll., Cambridge 11-12. AES Board of Directors, 1928-72.

Began in business 1912 as Treas. and v.p. of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton R.R. He was a partner in G.M.P. Murphy & Co. bankers, N.Y., 21-38. Apptd. Chairman of the presidents Advisory Committee on Selective Service (1940). Apptd. to brig. gen. rank in army moral division, 41; promoted to maj. gen., 43 as dir. of information and education. Apptd. deputy rep. U.S. on U.N. Atomic Energy Commission, 47-50. Trustee of the Population Council, the Carnegie Corporation of N.Y., The Frick College, Princeton, the Milbank Memorial Fund. dir. of the Population Assn. Author w/ F. Lorimer of Dynamic of Population (34); ed. Heredity and Environment (33) and Preface to Eugenics (40). One of the leading figures in the AES from 1928 to 1972. He was a Democrat and Presbyterian.
Henry Fairfield OSBORN (1857-1935) b. Fairfield, CT; paleontologist. Ed. A.B. Princeton, 77; Sc.D. 80. His birthplace (Fairfiled, Conn.) was the home of generations of his mothers ancestors. His first paternal American ancestor arrived in America in 1684. His Uncle J. P. Morgan financed a number of his scholarly works. A founder of the AES he served on the board and advisory council, 1923-35.

Osborn studied anatomy and histology at Princeton under William Welch. Welch wrote that Osborn was the best student he ever had and introduced him to William Osler. In 1879 Osborn went to Europe and studied with Thomas Huxley in London. There he was introduced to Darwin and other important figures in European science. He returned to Princeton in 1881 where he taught for ten years. In 1891 he went to Columbia University to organize a department of biology and to organize and head the department of mammalian paleontology at the Am. Museum of Natural History. His connection with the Museum continued for the next forty-five years.

Osborn was America's best known paleontologist. He engaged in public debates with William Jennings Bryan and John Roach Straton, a Baptist minister. He took an active part in preparing the defense in the Scopes trial in Tennessee in 1925. He published a number of popular books in defense of evolution including The Earth Speaks to Bryan (1925) and Evolution and Religion in Education (1926). In
1908 he became pres. of the Museum and held that post for the next 25 years. He also published *Men of the Stone Age* (1925) which was also very popular.

Osborn was one of the great statesmen of science of his day. He was known world-wide and received almost every honor open to a man of science including awards from learned societies in fifteen countries. Among his other distinctions he was senior paleontologist and geologists of the United States Geological Survey, pres. of the Paleontological Society, the New York Zoological Society, and the Audubon Society of New York.

Osborn was interested in eugenics from the very beginning of his career. He collaborated with Francis Galton in 1880 on a paper, "Questions Upon the Visualizing and other Allied Faculties." He became a major leader of American Eugenics. He was a founder of the Am. Eugenics Society, pres. of the Second International Congress of Eugenics, a member of the Galton Society and the Eugenics Research Assn. Osborn was v.p. of the International Commission of Eugenics. Osborn was active in the AES from its origins as the Committee on Eugenics in 1921 to his death in 1935.
*Robert Latham OWEN (1856-1947) b. Lynchburg, VA; banker, U.S. Senator. His father was President of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad and a member of the Virginia state legislature. He was part Cherokee on his mother’s side. Ed. A.M., Washington & Lee University, 77. Advisory council, 1923.

After graduating from Washington and Lee he moved with his mother to Indian Territory (later Oklahoma). Robert Owen was active in Indian affairs and is best known as author of the Act of Congress of 3 March 1901 which gave citizenship to all Indians in the Indian Territory. He also acted as a lawyer for a number of Indian tribes winning millions of dollars from the Federal government for the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Chickasaws. The largest settlement being five million dollars for the eastern Cherokees.

Owen served as the first Senator from Oklahoma from 1907 to 1925. He opened the first bank on Indian territory and became chairman of the Senate committee on banking and currency. He was largely responsible for drafting the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. He fought for the U.S. Public Health Service, child labor legislation, and women's suffrage and was a leading advocate of the League of Nations Covenant. He was an Episcopalian and a Democrat.

Parker did his graduate work at Harvard under E. L. Marks. He also worked with William James who encouraged him in his study of the evolution of the nervous systems. After returning from his post-graduate study in Europe he was appointed an instructor in zoology at Harvard and remained at Harvard the rest of his career and was promoted to full professor in 1906.

Parker was best known for his introductory course in zoology which he taught for thirty years. Spending his summers working at Woods Holes, he began by working with the U.S. Department of Fisheries and later the Marine Biological Laboratory. His experimental work in neurology brought him international recognition. He wrote or contributed to six books and authored nearly 300 articles. Among those relating to eugenics were *The Evolution of Man* (1922); *What Evolution Is* (1925); *Human Biology and Racial Welfare* edited by E.V. Cowdry (1930); and *The Problem of Mental Disorder* (1934).

*Stewart PATON (1865-1942) b. New York, NY; psychiatrist. Ed. Princeton, B.A. 86, M.A. 89; M.D. Columbia, 89. Post graduate study in Germany and Italy. Lecturer in neurology at Princeton, 11-26. Consultant in mental hygiene at Yale, 26-28. Advisory council, 1923-35. Paton was a Trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Considered a leader in the field of psychiatry and mental hygiene, he was an extremely active member of the
Eugenics Research Assn. from at least 1919 to 1928. He served as President from 1919-20 and a member of the Executive Committee of the ERA from 1923 to 1928. He was the Chairman of the ERA Committee on Human Behavior and was particularly interested in devising means to interests college students in their "eugenic genealogy." Among his major publication were Psychiatry: Text-Book for Students and Physicians, (1905), Human Behavior (1921), Signs of Sanity and the Principles of Mental Hygiene (1922), and Prohibiting Minds and the Present Social and Economic Crisis (1933).


Pendelton spent her entire career at Wellesley beginning as a tutor in 1886. She served as dean and associate professor of math between 1901-11 and President from 1911 to 1936. She served at various times as President of the New England Assn. of Colleges and chairman of the College Entrance Examination Board. She was a Republican, Baptist, and liberal.

*Henry Farnham PERKINS (1877-??) b. Burlington, VT; zoologist. Ed. B.A., U. of VT., 98; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 02. An important member of the AES, he served as President of the Society (1931-34) and as a director (1934-1947). He
led the campaign for eugenic sterilization in Vermont which resulted in the eugenic sterilization law of 1931.

Perkins taught at Vermont from 1902 to 1945. He was curator of the University Museum (1926-31) and director (1931-45). He was research assistant at the Carnegie Institution (1903-5) and director of the Eugenics Survey of Vermont (1925-37). The Survey was funded by a grant for $87,000 from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation. He was secretary of the Commission on Country Life in Vt. (1928-31). He was a Republican and a Congregationalist. He was also a member of the Life Extension Institute.


Phillips was admitted to the bar in 1896. He moved to Phoenix in 1898. Territorial Probate Judge, 02-12. Member, Arizona House of Rep., 1916-22, Ariz. Senate, 22-24; gov. of Ariz., 29-31. Phillips was a Progressive Republican, Methodist, and a conservationist. He was instrumental in setting up the state fish and game department during his term as governor.

*Gifford PINCHOT (1865-1946) b. Simsbury, CT; Governor of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, a soldier in Napoleon’s army, came to the U.S. in 1815. Ed. A.B., Yale, 89; studied forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria.
Pinchot was an important figure in the Eugenics movement. He was a delegate to the first and second International Congresses of Eugenics. Advisory council, 1925-35.

Pinchot led the push for a Federal National Forest Commission in 1895. When the commission was appointed in 1896, Pinchot became one of its seven members. Two years later he was invited to become chief of the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture. In 1905 he was appointed the first chief forester for the Forest Reserves created by Congress. During his tenure he gained a national reputation as the chief apostle of the conservation movement.

Pinchot took an active part in the formation of the Progressive Party when Roosevelt failed to secure the Republican nomination for pres. in 1912. He helped to draft the new parties platform and became one of the leaders of the Party. In 1923 Pinchot defeated the Republican "Old Guard" and became the Governor of Pennsylvania. During his tenure he revised the laws regarding the care and treatment of the feeble-minded and insane. In Pennsylvania a governor cannot succeed himself but Pinchot served a second term between 1931-35. Pinchot was founder and pres. of the Society of Am. Foresters (1900-08; 10-11), chairman of the National Conservation Assn. (08-10; pres. 10-25), member of the National Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims and the Am. Museum of Nat. History. He was the author of
numerous books on conservation and progressive politics
including *The Power of Monopoly Its Make-Up and Its Menace*
(1928). He was a Republican and a member of the Episcopal
Church.

*Paul Bowman POPENOPE (1888-??) b. Topeka, KA; author,
Stanford 08. His family, originally French Huguenots
arrived in America in 1696. Popenoe was a major figure in
American eugenics. He was an admirer of Hitler and a
defender of the Nazi eugenics program in the thirties. He
served on the advisory council from 1923 to 1935 and on the
board after that and served on the AES Committee on the
History and Survey of the Eugenics Movement. He was a
member of the Eugenics Research Assn., the Am. Genetics
Assoc., the Genetics Assoc. of Am., the International
Federation of Eugenic Organizations, the Am. Assoc. for the
Study of Human Heredity, the Population Assn. of Am., and
the Am. Social Hygiene Assoc.

Popenoe was influenced by David Starr Jordan at
Stanford. He was editor of the *J. of Heredity* between 1913
and 1917. After the War Popenoe joined the Am. Social
Hygiene Assn. in New York becoming executive secretary in
1920. Between 1926-37 he served as director of the Human
Betterment Foundation in Pasadena. In 1930 he founded the
Am. Inst. for Family Relations in L.A.. The Institute was
the first in America to serve as a research and counselling agency in the fields of marriage, heredity, and parenthood.

He was the author along with Roswell Johnson of *Applied Eugenics* (1918, revised 1933) which served as a standard work in the field. It was translated into German and Japanese. He is also known for his book *Sterilization for Human Betterment* (1929) published by the Foundation for Human Betterment with E.S. Gosney as co-author. This work, too, was translated into German and Japanese.

* Domingo F. RAMOS (no dates). Physician and Assoc. Prof. of Clinical Surgery at the School of Medicine, U. of Havana. Besides Archibald Hunstman, the only other foreign member of the advisory council serving from 1923 to 1935.

He was a member of the International Committee of Eugenics as early as 1912. He was a founder of the Pan American Assn. of Eugenics and Homiculture. He served as v.p. for the Third International Cong. of Eugenics in 1931. He was appointed Director of Sanitation of the Cuban Government in 1935. The Pan American Health Conference and Eugenics Assn. were closely associated. In 1935 the Tenth Pan American Health Conference met simultaneously with the Third conference on Eugenics and Homiculture.

* Watson Smith RANKIN (1879-1970) b. Mooresville, NC; physician and public health official. Ed. N.C. M.D., U. of
Maryland, 01; post-grad., Johns Hopkins, 02. Advisory
council, 1923-35.

In 1927, he joined with other members of the AES to
petition to the President, Senate and Congress to restrict
the flow on "non-white" immigrants from North and South
America.

Rankin investigated hookworm for N. C. Board of Health,
04-05. Credited with helping eradicate hookworm in N.C.
Dean of School of Medicine at Wake Forest College (later the
Bowman Grey School of Medicine). He was appointed director
of the N.C. State Board of Health, 1909-25. He led the way
to the establishment of county health departments throughout
the state. In 1924 he served as director for the Am. Public
Health Assn.'s committee on municipal health departments.
In this capacity he originated the uniform scale of
standards for city and county health associations. He also
served as a trustee of the Duke Endowment from 1925-65 and
was a leader in the establishment of Blue Cross in North
Carolina. He also served as secretary and pres. of the
Conference of Secretaries of State and Provincial Boards of
Health Authorities of North America. He contributed
numerous articles on public health and hospital matters to
professional journals and spoke widely on public health
issues. In 1955 the Watson Rankin Award for service to
public health in N.C. was established. He served as
President of the Am. Public Health Assn. in 1920. He was a
member of the National Assoc. for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and National Assoc. for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. He was affiliated with the Myers Park Baptist Church and the Democratic party.


*A* Aaron J(oshua) ROSANOFF (1878-1943) b. Pinsk, Russia; emigrated to the United States in 1891; psychiatrist. Ed. M.D. Cornell, 00. physician, Kings Park Hospital, 01-22. He was closely associated with ERO and a member of the Eugenics Research Assn. Advisory council, 1923-35.

Rosanoff was a psychiatrist for the L.A. Diagnostic Clinic, 22-43. He was California’s State Director of Institutions and State Commissioner of Lunacy in 1933. He
was the author of the *Manual of Psychiatry* (1920), a medical school textbook. He was a member of the editorial Board of the *Am. J. of Psychiatry*.


Professor of economics at Cornell, Stanford, Nebraska and other schools until taking up a position at the U. of Wisconsin, 1906-37. President of the Am. Sociological Soc. 1914-15; sec. Am. Econ. Assn., 92-93. Author *Social Control* (1901); *The Foundations of Sociology* (1905) and other standard texts in sociology. He also authored two important works in eugenics and population control, *The Old World in the New* (1914) and *Standing Room Only* (1927). Ross was quite active in the eugenics movement and later in the population control movement. He lectured widely outside academia and was popular both for his lectures and for his many popular books and articles. He coined the term "race suicide" which became a rallying cry within the eugenics movement.

Mary Rumsey was a member of the board of the Eugenics Record Office from 1932 to 1934. She was in charge of entertainment at the Third International Congress of Eugenics. Her interest in eugenics also led her to be Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the New York State Charities Aid Assn.

Rumsey was the eldest the Harriman's six children. In 1901 she led the New York debutantes in founding the Junior league which aimed at encouraging girls of the privileged class to take an interest in community welfare. She broke with the families Republican tradition and supported Alfred E. Smith for pres. in 1928. Rumsey was also a personal friends with Eleanor Roosevelt and Francis Perkins. After the death of her husband she lived with Perkins in Washington. She was an ardent supporter of the New Deal. President Roosevelt appointed her chairman of the consumer's advisory council board of the National Recovery Administration in 1934. She fell from a horse in a riding accident in 1934 and was killed. She was considered one of the most distinguished women in the United States.

At Barnard College she took courses in eugenics and after spending a summer at the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor working with Charles Davenport, she became an ardent supporter of eugenics. It was in part at her urging that Mrs. E. H. Harriman agreed to finance the Eugenics Record Office in 1910. Rumsey even experimented with cattle
breeding and developed a lively interest in agricultural affairs.

*Charles Elmer SAWYER (1860-1924) b. Nevada, OH; physician. Received M.D. at Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio in 1881. Advisory council, 1923-24. He developed the Sawyer Sanatorium in Marion, Ohio. A close associate of Warren G. Harding, he went to Washington, D.C. with Harding in 1921 after the presidential election. He was commissioned Brigadier-general of the medical reserve corp of the U.S. Army. He returned to Marion shortly after the death of Harding in 1923. Sawyer was v.p. of the Marion National Bank, a fellow and governor of the Am. College of Physicians and Surgeons, and pres. and chairman of the executive committee of the Am. Inst. of Homeopathy. He was also pres. of the Ohio State Medical Board. He was a Lutheran and a Republican.

*Carl Emil SEASHORE (1866-1949) b. in Sweden; psychologist and college dean. Ed. A.B., Gustavus Adolphus Coll., 91; Ph.D., Yale, 95. Advisory council, 1923-35. He was also a member of the Eugenics Research Assn. and a close associate of Charles Davenport. Between 1921 and 1930 Seashore and Davenport mounted a joint project to study the inheritance of musical ability. The Eugenics Record Office prepared a special package to explain and record the Seashore music test. Seashore presented a paper at the Second Int. Cong.
of Eugenics in 1921 on "Racial Differences in Musical Ability."

Taught at University of Iowa from 1897-1937; dean of the graduate college, 1908-36. His father was a Lutheran lay preacher. Adolphus College in Minnesota was closely associated with the Swedish community. He published Elementary Experiments in Psychology (1908) which was used by graduate students. He is best known for his methods of testing musical ability - the Seashore Measures of Musical Talent. In 1919 he published, The Psychology of Musical Talent. He had a strong interest in gifted children and advocated separate classes for the gifted, and for six years he headed a NRC project to disseminate this idea. Seashore was pres. of the Am. Psychological Assn. in 1911 and v.p. of the Psychology section of the AAAS in 1926-27. Between 1920-1921 he served as Chairman of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the NRC. Seashore was raised a conservative Lutheran but in his adult career joined a Congregational Church.


Sherbon was an extremely active member of the AES. She authored a regular column for Eugenics between 1928 and 1931. She was active in the Committee on Popular Education, one of the Society's most active committees as well as a
member of the Committee on Exhibits which arranged exhibits at State and County fairs.

After a short stint teaching high school and working as a nurse attendant, Sherbon became superintendent of the State Hospital in Iowa City (1900) and between 1904-15, superintendent of the Victoria Sanatorium in Colfax, Iowa. She moved on the the U. of Kansas where she took over the physical ed. department and was appointed chief of child hygiene for the state Bd. of Health (1919-20). In 1921 she was appointed professor of child care at the University of Kansas. She was a member of the Kansas Mental Hygiene Assn. and the state Tuberculosis Assn. She was author of numerous health care books probably the most well-known being the Mother's Manual (1920).


His father was a lay minister. Shull was stimulated to work in the field of heredity by T. H. Morgan and E. B. Wilson at Columbia. His best known work is in the field of sex determination. He taught at the U. of Michigan from 1911 to 1951. He was a prolific writer of textbooks and monographs. Among his best known texts are Heredity (1926); Evolution 1936 and Principles in Animal Biology (1919) which was one of the most popular general biology texts of its
day. His elder brother, G. H. Shull, a geneticist at Princeton, editor and founder of *Genetics*, was an avid eugenicist.


He was appointed asst. prof. of Hygiene at Stanford in 1902. In 1909 he became executive officer in the California State Board of Health and in 1912 pres. of the State Provincial Health Authorities. Member of the California State Commission on Lunacy, 1910-14.

In 1914 Snow moved to New York where he became one of the founders and first chief executive of the Am. Social Hygiene Assn. He remained chairman of the Board of the ASHA until his death in 1950. During the War Woodrow Wilson appointed him to the National Council of Defense. He later served as lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Surgeon General's office and was stationed in France. (Hugh Cumming, AES Advisory Council member was Surgeon General). He was in charge of venereal disease prevention. During this period Snow developed both a national and an international reputation as an authority on public health matters.

From 1920 to 1926 he lectured on public hygiene at Johns Hopkins. During 1924-26 he was chairman of the League
of Nations Committee to Study the Traffic in Women and Children. He lectured on health education at Columbia from 1928-40 and on preventive medicine at NYU from 1930-36. He was editor of the California Public Health Bulletin from 1909 to 1914 and the J. of Social Hygiene from 1914 to 1919. He was pres. of the National Health Council from 1927 to 1934. Snow was a Republican.


Sprague taught at Knox College, and U. of Maine between 1901 and 1911. He was head of Humanities and professor of economics and sociology at MA. Ag. College in Amherst, 1911-20; Dean of Rollins College, Winter Park. Sprague was one of the first to do studies of family size and class. His early work on the family size of women college graduates received wide attention. He believed America was producing a disproportionate number of inferior breeds. During his years at Winter Park, Florida he served as chairman of the Florida Eugenics Committee. He was a Congregationalist.

Charles Rupert STOCKARD (1879-1939) b. Washington Co., MS; biologist, anatomist. Ed. Miss. Ag. Coll., B.S., 99; M.S., 01; Ph.D. Columbia, 06; M.D. Würtzburg, 22. Stockard was an active member of the advisory council, 1923-35.
Stockard was an outspoken advocate of eugenics and eugenic sterilization. He was a member of the AES Committee on Research which was chaired by C.B. Davenport. He was also an active member of the Galton Society attending meetings regularly, presenting papers and serving on the Galton Society Committee on the Reclassification of Hominidae. He also worked with advisory council colleagues, Davenport, Laughlin, Cole, Barker, and Wissler on the NRC Committee on Human Heredity.

Stockard taught various aspects of zoology at Columbia from 1905 to 1911. He was a student of T.H. Morgan at Columbia. Morgan set Stockard to work on embryonic development treating fish eggs with toxic chemicals to produce mutations. One of Stockard’s mutations, a cyclops fish, attracted wide attention. After receiving his Ph.D. he taught histology at Cornell Medical College in New York and spent his summers at Woods Hole, MA. Stockard developed a method of timing ovulation by histological examination of the cells of the vagina. He published over 150 articles on a wide range of topics. His work is both technical and popular. In 1931 he published *The Physical Basis of Personality*. He was managing editor of the *Am. J. of Anatomy* from 1921 to 1938. He was pres. of the Am. Society of Zoologists (1925) and Am. Society of Anatomists (1928-30). He was a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, MA.
(Theodore) Lothrop STODDARD (1883-1950) b. Brookline, MA; author, publicist. Ed. Harvard, A.B., 05; A.M., 10; Ph.D.,
14; J.B. Boston U., 08. The Stoddard lineage extended back
to seventeenth century Massachusetts. Advisory council,
1923-35.

Stoddard was also a member of the Eugenics Research
Assn. and the Galton Society. He testified before the House
Immigration Committee in 1924 and was chairman of the
Publicity Committee for the Second International Congress of
Eugenics. He was one of the most outspoken advocates of
Nordic supremacy and an admirer of Adolf Hitler.

In 1918, after publishing, Present-Day Europe (1917)
and Stakes of War (1918) Stoddard became foreign affairs
editor for World's Work. In the 1920's Stoddard's books on
the race issue won him renown. His most popular books were
The Rising Tide of Color Against White-World-Supremacy
(1920) and The Revolt Against Civilization (1922). Less
popular but equally important in revealing his eugenic ideas
were Racial Realities in Europe (1924) and Into the Darkness
(1940) about Nazi Germany. Stoddard was invited to testify
before Congress on the immigration issue and his work was
praised by President Hoover. Stoddard was a Unitarian and a
Republican.

Francis Bertody SUMNER (1874-1945) b. Pomfret, CT;
zoologist. Ed. B.S., U. of Minn., 94; Ph.D., Columbia, 01.
Advisory council, 1927-35.
Sumners associations were typical of those academics interested in eugenics. He was a member of the Am. Genetics Society, Euthanasia Society of America, Am. Birth Control League, and the Save the Redwoods League. He opposed open immigration and firmly believed America's class structure was dependent upon hereditary mental and physical differences.

He taught at City College, New York from 1899-1906. Sumner was a naturalist. He spent his summers at the U.S. Bureau of fisheries at Woods Hole, MA. From 1903 to 1911 he was director of the laboratory. Between 1909 and 1910 he studied at Naples. In 1913 he became a member of the staff of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. He taught at the U. of California, La Jolla from 1913 to his retirement in 1944. He was Chairman of Section F of the AAAS in 1938 and pres. of the Western Society of Naturalists (1921-22).


Swingle taught at Princeton for over thirty years. Swingle was an endocrinologist. He authored over two hundred published research papers and was cited in 1959 for his contribution to the field. He was a Protestant and a Republican.
Lewis Madison Terman (1877-1956) b. on a farm in Johnson County, IN; psychologist. Ed. A.B., Indiana, 02, A.M., 03; fellow Clark, 03-05, Ph. D. 05. Advisory council, 1923-35.

Terman was a major figure in the eugenics movement. He served on the AES committee on psychometry along with Thorndike and Yerkes. He was also a member of the Eugenic Research Assn.

Terman was a Republican and had two children. He served as President of the Am. Psychological Assn. in 1923, the National Academy of Sciences (shortly after the APA election), and the Am. Social Hygiene Assn. in 1917. During the 1920s he was co-author of the Stanford Achievement Tests. In 1930s he was engaged in testing the differences in mental ability between men and women. At the time of his death, at Stanford, he was engaged in writing volume five of the Genetic Studies of Genius which he had begun in 1925.

Terman was afflicted with a poor constitution associated with Tuberculosis, from which he suffered most of his life. He spent a good deal of this career studying genius and one of his goals was to support the work of Francis Galton, who had argued that genius usually is associated with a strong and vigorous body. Galton, himself was infertile, probably the result of venereal disease he picked up in Northern Africa. There was a belief that
genius might be genetically associated with insanity, weakness, and general degeneration.

He is best known for his revision of the Binet test and his testing program for the U.S. Army during World War I. He was author of numerous important books in psychology including The Stanford Revision of the Binet Scale (1916), Genetic Studies of Genius Volumes I, II and III (1916-1930). But he also wrote some less well known works which were of interest to eugenicists such as The Hygiene of School Children (1914), Sex and Personality (1936), and Marital Happiness (1938).

The Eugenical News supplies a wealth of information about Terman. He submits articles explaining his work and other important eugenicist often comment extensively on his work. Terman was also closely associated with E.S. Gosney's Human Betterment Foundation. He served on the advisory board for the Foundation's study of eugenical sterilization in California.


Terry was a member of the Eugenics Research Assn. and the Am. Genetics Assn. He served as an anthropologist at
Barnes Hospital and Children Hospital in St. Louis. He was an associate editor of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. Terry was a Democrat, Unitarian, and father of three children. He was the author of *Introduction to the Study of Human Anatomy* (1929). The *Eugenical News* had high praise for the *Introduction* which referred readers to *Bibliographia Eugenica* as the source of references to the literature of hereditary traits. Terry was Chairman of Section H of the AAAS in 1927. He wrote papers on anatomy, wildlife conservation, anthropology and eugenics.


Thorndike served as Chairman of the Committee on Psychometry. He also served as a member of the committee on Formal Education. Both these committees were quite active and membership on them indicates that Thorndike was an active member of the AES. Thorndike also active in the Galton Society and served on NRC's Committee on Family Records which developed methods for eugenic family record keeping. Part of his work on this committee and within the Galton was working for inclusion of racial descent in the U.S. Census data.
Thorndike was a Republican, Methodist, and father of five children. He was a major figure in both the history of psychology and eugenics. Thorndike spent most of his career at Columbia University (1899-1940, emeritus after 40). He was President of the AAAS in 1934 and the Am. Psychological Assn. in 1912. He was the author of numerous important book in psychology including widely used textbooks. He was considered one of the leading authorities on mental testing of his day.

Victor Clarence VAUGHAN (1851-1929) b. Mt. Airy, MO; bacteriologist. The grandson of Sampson and Mary Vaughan who came to the U.S. from Wales in 1812, settling near Durham, N.C. He prepared for college under private tutors. Ed. B.S., Mt. Pleasant College, (Mo.) 72; M.S. Michigan, 75, Ph.D., 76, M.D., 78. Vaughan did post-graduate work under Robert Koch at the University of Berlin. Advisory council, 1923 to his death in 1929.

Vaughan joined the faculty of the University of Michigan in 1875 as assistant professor of chemistry. He taught various aspects of organic chemistry and medicine until 1887 when he founded the hygienic laboratory at Michigan. He served as director of the laboratory until 1909. In 1891 in appointed dean of the department of medicine and surgery serving in both capacities until he retired in 1921. Between 1883 and 1919 he was also pres. of the Michigan Board of Health. From 1919 to 1927 he served
as a member of the governing board of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and for several years was a member of the advisory committee of the U.S. public health service. After retiring from the U. of Michigan, Vaughan served as chairman of the division of medical science of the NRC. In 1922 he became the first editor of *Hygenia*, a popular health magazine published by the AMA. He was pres. of the AMA, 1914-15, the Assoc. of Am. Physicians, 1909-10, and the National Tuberculosis Assn., 1919-20. Vaughan was considered one of the foremost bacteriologist of his time who made major contributions to the field of public health.


Visher taught at Indiana University from 1919 to 1958. He was a close associate of Ellsworth Huntington and coauthored a number of articles and books with Huntington. He was interested in both eugenics and conservation of natural resources. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Bloomington, Indiana. He was married twice and had five children.
August VOLLMER (1876-1955) b. New Orleans, LA; criminologist. He was without a high school diploma and received no college education. Advisory council, 1925-35.

A Republican and Unitarian, Vollmer was police chief of Berkeley, California between 1905 and 1932. He shot himself at the age of 79. He was known as the father of modern police science. He helped organize the police departments in L.A. and San Diego. He was a professor of police administration at various colleges including the U. of Chicago and University of California. He was the author of a number of books on criminology such as The Criminal (1949). Vollmer was the first to institute a fingerprint identification unit to a police department. In 1918 he began to introduce mental testing of police recruits. Over the years he was loaned to such cities as Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, San Diego, and Havana, Cuba to study and reorganize their police systems. He served as the pres. for the International Assn. of Chiefs of Police. He had no children. The period 1905 to 1932 is called, "The Era of August Vollmer," by Gene and Elaine Carte in Police Reform in the United States: the Era of August Vollmer (1975).

Walter He was a member of the Eugenics Research Assn., Am. Genetics Assn., and the Am. Museum of Natural History. He was a Republican and Unitarian. He Taught Comparative anatomy at Brown between 1906 and 1937. He was also an instructor in field zoology at Cold Spring Harbor, 06-17 and assistant director of Cold Spring, 1917-26. For many years he taught a standard course on genetics at Brown and authored a standard textbook which the Eugenical News called, "the best of its type."

Walter taught a ten lecture special evening course on eugenics from 1929 on. Lecture topics included, "Weeding the Human Garden" and "Racial Poisons." Walter had an exhibit at the Third International Congress of Eugenics and by 1935 he "realized his ambition" to teach a full semester course on eugenics.


Ward served on the important Committee on Selective Immigration. Ward was also a member of the Eugenics Research Assn. He was an Episcopalian and was one of the founders of the Immigration Restriction League in 1894.
Ward taught Climatology at Harvard for most of his career. He was also a member of the administrative board of Harvard. He studied the impact of the tropics on the white race and published these results in two books, *Climate Considered Especially in Relation to Man* (1908) and *The Climate of the United States* (1925). He was editor of the *American Meteorological Journal* (92-96) and edited the notes on meteorology in *Science* between 1896-1908. Ward was President of the Am. Assn. of Geographers in 1917 and the Am. Meteorological Society in 1920.

† William Henry WELCH (1850-1934) b. Norfolk, CT; pathologist. A descendant of Philip Welch who was stolen from his home in Northern Ireland in 1654 and sold to a shipmaster who brought him to Ipswich, Mass. Ed. B.A., Yale, 70; M.D. College of Physicians, Columbia, 75; extensive post-graduate work in Europe. Advisory council, 1923-30.

Welch was quite active in the eugenics movement. He was a founding member along with Alexander Graham Bell and Charles Davenport of the Eugenics Record Office. Welch served on the original committee of Scientific advisors to the ERO from 1912 to 1918. He was interested enough in world population problems to travel to Geneva for the organizing meeting of the International Population Union.

Welch became known as one of America's leading advocates of the newer bacteriology of the Koch school.
Among his students were Simon Flexner and Walter Reed. Welch was one of the guiding lights of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. He served as dean from 1893 to 1898 and as chairman of the department of pathology between 1889 and 1916. He was also Director of the School of Hygiene and Public Health between 1916-26; professor of the history of medicine between 1926 and 30; emeritus after 1930. He was President of the State Board of Health between 1898-22. Founder and President of the B. of Directors of the Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research in 1901. He was member of the International Health Board and trustee of the Carnegie Inst. of Washington 1906-34). He was one of the organizers of the NRC in 1916. He was pres. of the AAAS in 1906; the Am. Medical Assn. in 1910; National Tuberculosis Assn., 1910; Am. Social Hygiene Assn., 1916-19, and Honorary President of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene. Welch was without doubt one of the major figures in American science. He was a pioneer in medicine and public health. On his 80th birthday in 1930 eminent men came from all over the world to honor him in Washington with President Hoover as the principle speaker. Welch never married.

• William Morton WHEELER (1865-1937) b. Milwaukee, WI; zoologist, Bussey Institution, Harvard. The Wheeler’s came to the colonies from England in the 18th century settling in Eastern Massachusetts. Ed. Wheeler’s early education was at the Englemann German Academy and the German-American Normal School. Clark University, Ph.D., 1892. He spent a year in
post-graduate work in Wurtzburg and Liège. In 1893 he spent a year at the Naples zoological station. Advisory council, 1923-30.

The *Eugenical News* followed his research with interest and found his book, *Emergent Evolution and the Development of Societies* (1928) of particular interest to eugenists.

He was curator of the Am. Museum of Natural History in New York from 1903-08 and between 1909-37 he was a research associate of the museum. In 1908 he became Professor of Economic Entomology at Harvard where he remained until his retirement in 1934. He was Dean of the Bussey from 1915 to 1929. Wheeler was regarded as the foremost authority in the world on ants and social insects.

*Albert Edward WIGGAM* (1871-1957) b. Austin, IN; author. Wiggam’s grandfather came to America from Ireland about 1820 and settled in Scott County, Indiana. His father was a farmer and lay preacher. Ed. B.S., Moore’s Hill College, 93; M.A. Hanover College, 03. Advisory council and board, 1928-40.

Wiggam was one of the best known popular science writers of his day. He was an important eugenic propagandist. He was a journalist, editorial writer, and editor for various newspapers and magazines. He was a member of the AES Advisory Council from 1928-35 and a member of the AES Board from 1935-40. He served on the important
Committee on Popular Education which helped organize fitter family contests and shows at county fairs.

Wiggam was a dedicated eugenicist. He belonged to the Am. Genetics Assn., Eugenics Research Assn., and was on the editorial board of Eugenics magazine. He authored a number of very popular eugenics textbooks including The New Decalogue of Science (1923), The Fruit of the Family Tree (1924) and The Next Age of Man (1927). In 1922 both he and his wife were elected to the Executive Committee of the Eugenics Research Assn. He was a charter member of the AES in 1923 and in 1927 he was a member of the nominating committee to choose three directors for the AES. He served on this nominating committee in 1929 as well. Wiggam was also a member of the joint committee on policy of the Eugenical News during the period when it was published jointly be the AES and ERA.

In 1935 he began writing a syndicated column which appeared in numerous newspapers including the New York Evening Post. He wrote often on eugenical issues. In 1939 he authored a six page article, "Giving Publicity to Eugenics" which appeared in the Eugenical News. Wiggam's religious affiliation is not mentioned in his biographies. He was Republican and died without issue.


Wilbur was a member of the Eugenics Research Assn. The Eugenical News reported that Wilbur led the opening session of the Am. Health Congress in 1926. The discussion topic was "Is Public Health Improving the Race."

Wilbur practiced medicine in Palo Alto for several years while teaching physiology at Cooper Medical College (later part of Stanford). He became dean of the Stanford School of Medicine in 1911 and in 1916 was elected pres. of Stanford, succeeding advisory council member, David Starr Jordan. He held that office until 1943. Between 1940 and his death he was chancellor of the university. During World War II, Wilbur worked with Herbert Hoover and was appointed chief of conservation of the U.S. Food Administration. Later during Hoover's presidency Wilbur was appointed Secretary of the Interior. Thus, Wilbur had close ties with the Republican Party. Wilbur instituted Federal oil conservation policies during his administration and served on the Federal Oil Conservation Board from 1929 to 1933. He also reorganized the Bureau of Indian Affairs. On the state level he served as a member of the California State Park Commission.
Wilbur was involved in social reform for the control of syphilis, the reduction of illiteracy, and other social hygiene programs. With the defeat of Hoover in 1933, Wilbur returned to Stanford. In 1929 he organized the National Advisory Committee on Education to recommend federal policy in regards to education. The Committee recommended federal aid, particularly for the Negro.

From 1930 to 1940 he served as a Trustee of the Rockefeller General Education Board. From 1923 to 1940 he served as a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation. He also was pres. of the Am. Social Hygiene Assn. between 1936 and 1948. He served as Chairman of the White House Conference on Child Care and Protection (1929-31). Wilbur served as chairman of the Institute for Pacific Relations and he chaired a committee of the Institute to survey race relations on the Pacific Coast. He was sponsor of the Japanese-American Citizens League and the Chinese Mass Educational Movement. Wilbur was pres. of the Assn. of Am. Medical Colleges (24), California Academy of Medicine (17-18).

A fellow of the Galton Society, Wilder taught at Smith College from 1892 to his death. He authored a number of books of interest to eugenicists such as, A Laboratory Manual for Anthropometry (1920) and The Pedigree of the Human Race (1926).

Walter Francis WILCOX (1861-1964) b. Reading, MA; statistician. Ed. A.B. Amherst, 84, a.M., 88, LL.D., 06; LL.B., Columbia, 87, Ph.D. 91. Wilcox was charter member of the AES and a member of the advisory council, 1923-35.

Wilcox was particularly interested in the area of "differential fertility" and at the Second International Congress of Eugenics he presented a paper titled, "The Distribution and Increase of Negroes in the United States."

He was a Professor of economics and statistics at Cornell University, 1891-1931; Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, 1902-07. Chief statistician 12th U.S. Census; special agent for the U.S. Census, 1902-1931. President of the Am. Economic Assn., 1915; President of the Am. Statistical Assn., 1912. Wilcox was v.p. for the International Statistics Institute from 1923 to 1947. He regularly attended the international meetings of the Institute which convened each year in a major city such as London, Berlin, Tokyo, Madrid, and Mexico. He was also the President of the Section on Demography of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography held in Washington in
1912. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Am. Economic Assn.

Wilcox was active in Raymond Pearls International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Problems and was a leading figure in two huge international studies of human migration over the last century. Wilcox represented the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Am. Social Science Council on the League of Nations ongoing study of international migrations. The survey was being conducted under the Leagues International Labor Office. The project consisted on assembling data as far back as possible on migration patterns. The preliminary studies showed the phenomenal influence of European expansion and indicated the end of the barriers between racial groups. The question now was to determine the impact of this change.


Winternitz taught pathology at Johns Hopkins and Yale between 1917 and 1950.; dean of the Yale Medical School, 1920-35; associate director of the Institute for Human Relations at Yale, 1931-50. He was chairman of the division of medical sciences of the NRC, 1950-53. Member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the Birth Control League.

Clark WISSLER (1870-1947) b. Wayne County, IN; anthropologist, curator of the Am. Museum of Natural
History. His father was a public school superintendent and newspaper publisher. Ed. A.B., 97, A.M., 99, Indiana University. In 1899 went to Columbia University to teach anthropology and psychology. He received a Ph.D. from Columbia in 1901. Advisory council, 1923-35.

Wissler was an extremely active and dedicated eugenicist. He was the chairman of the AES subcommittee on Anthropology, a member of the Executive Committee and the Nominating Committee of the Eugenics Research Assn., and an active member of the Galton Society. He served on the Committee on Exhibits for the Second and Third International Congresses of Eugenics. He also was Secretary of Section III for both those Congresses. Section three dealt with "Human Racial Differences." He served on the Committee on Family Records of the NRC. This committee was organized out of work done by the ERA to set up standards for eugenical family research. The Committee consisted entirely of AES Advisory Council members.

He became curator of Anthropology for the Am. Museum of Natural History in 1905. In 1924 he became a Professor of Anthropology at Yale's Institute for Human Relations where he conducted research concerning the impact of race crossing. In 1925 at the instigation of the Galton Society Wissler and Edwin R. Embree, of the Rockefeller Foundation, traveled to Australasia and Hawaii to explore the possibilities of anthropological research in these
regions. Wissler was President of the Am. Anthropological Assn. (1919-21), New York Academy of Sciences (30-31), Am. Ethological Society (15-16). Hoover appointed him a member of the advisory board of the National Park Service.


Woods was a dedicated eugenicist. He participated in two committees of the AES: the Committee on Research Problems in Eugenics and the Committee on the History and Survey of the Eugenics Movement. He was an editor of the J. of Heredity (1918-19) and Chairman of the Am. Genetics Assn.'s Committee on Research on Eugenics (1914-23). He was a member of the Eugenics Research Assn., the Galton Society, and v.p. of the International Congress for Studies Regarding Population Problems held in Rome in 1931.

He began teaching histology at Harvard in 1898. Between 1903 and 1923 he taught biology at MIT. He was a specialist in royal families of Europe. He published Mental and Moral Heredity in Royality (1906). In 1924 he married the the Baroness Maria Therese de Lebzeltern-Collenbach of Austria. In 1910 he published, "The Laws of Diminishing Environmental Influence" in Science. The article stated
that environment has diminishing effects the higher up the evolutionary latter one goes. In 1921 he published a study of correlations between facial features and intelligence in the *Journal of Heredity*. As early as the First International Congress of Eugenics, Woods outlined his theory that universal use of birth control would replace death control as an evolutionary process.


In 1884 he was appointed astronomer on the U.S. Geological Survey and later its chief geographer. In 1904 he was chosen pres. of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and served in that post until 1920. Woodward was pres. of the AAAS in 1900. From 1884 to his death he was an editor of *Science*, and in 1888-89, of the *Annals of Mathematics*. With Mansfield Merriman he edited *Higher Mathematics* (1896) a college text. He wrote the chapters on probability and theory of errors.

† Sewall Wright (1889-??) b. Melrose, MA; population geneticist. The son of Phillip Green and Elizabeth Quincy Sewall. His family came to America in the 17th century. Judge Samuel Sewall (1652-1729) was a judge at the Salem
witch trials of the 1690s. Ed. B.S., Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., 1911; M.S., U. of Illinois, 1912; Sc.D. Harvard, 1915. Advisory council, 1925-35 and served on the Committee on Research Problems in Eugenics which was chaired by Charles Davenport.

Wright worked for the U.S. Department of Ag. 1915-25; assoc. prof. of zoology, U. of Chicago, 1926-55. President of the Genetic Society of America, 1934; Am. Soc. Zoologist, 1944 (treas. 1929-32). Sewall Wright is generally regarded as one of America's leading population geneticists. He presented a paper on the heritability of tuberculosis at the Second International Congress of Eugenics and at the 1921 meeting of the National Tuberculosis Assn.


Yerkes was quite active in the eugenics movement. He was a member of the AES Committee on Psychometry; the Galton Society, and the Eugenics Record Office. He was a member of the ERO Committee on the Genetic Basis of Human Behavior. Yerkes army testing work was used as a major source of proof that Southern and Eastern Europeans were intellectually inferior to Northwestern Europeans. He signed Memorial on
Immigration which called for restriction of all non-white immigrants.

Yerkes began teaching at Harvard in 1902. In 1917 he was called to Washington to serve as chief of the Division of Psychology, Office of the Surgeon General and chairman of the committee of psychology of the then newly created NRC. He supervised the introduction of mental measurement tests in thirty-five army training camps to 1.727 million recruits in 1919. His work in developing and testing in World War I is generally recognized as the most important event in the advance of I.Q. testing in the United States.

He was chairman of the Committee on Human Migration, which he organized in 1922. He was also chairman of the Committee on Research Problems in Sex from 1921 to 1947. He helped organize the Science Service in Washington which was dedicated to popularizing science. In 1924 he went to Yale to teach psychology. He remained at Yale for the rest of his career, organizing the Laboratory of Primate Biology to study chimpanzees in Orange Park, Florida in 1929. He wrote many books on animal behavior and mental measurement including *An Introduction to Psychology*, 1911. He was pres. of the Am. Psychological Assn., 1916-17; Am. Society of Naturalists, 1938.